Ontario

Municipal

Measurement
Program

Summary of 2004 Results

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Municipal *Performance* Measurement Program

Issued by
Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

This report summarizes Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) results contained in the 2004 Financial Information Return and includes results for 2001 to 2003. If the formula for a measure has been redefined, results are shown for those years which use the same definition.

The report summarizes data reported by municipalities as of December 31, 2006 and does not reflect subsequent changes in data by municipalities or returns submitted at a later time. Outlying results, including results that appear to contain an error in calculation, are not included in the summary statistics in order to provide more representative statistics. The report should not be relied on as a substitute for legal or professional advice, and the user is responsible for how the report may be used or applied.

Municipal performance measures are authorized under the *Municipal Act, 2001*. Every year the minister writes to municipalities, informing them of the formal requirements of the program, including a list of performance measures. The minister's letter and the annual list of performance measures are posted on the ministry's web site at www.mah.gov.on.ca under the heading, Municipal Performance Measurement Program.

Contents

Part I: Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP)

Foreword ..... MPMP 1

Program ..... MPMP 2

Program ..... MPMP 2
Advisory Committee ..... MPMP 3
Municipalities Report Results to Public ..... MPMP 3
Benefits ..... MPMP 3
Table 1: Benefits of Municipal Performance Measurement Program ..... MPMP 4
Best Practices ..... MPMP 5
Measuring Both Efficiency and Effectiveness ..... MPMP 5
Table 2: How to Tell Efficiency & Effectiveness Measures Apart ..... MPMP 6
Who Reports a Measure ..... MPMP 7
Presenting Results ..... MPMP 7
How to Find Your Municipality's Group ..... MPMP 8
Table 3: Municipal Groups Used in 2004 Summary ..... MPMP 8
Measures Refer to a One Year Time Period ..... MPMP 9
Table 4: Check List for Comparisons ..... MPMP 10
Making Comparisons ..... MPMP 11

Statistics ..... MPMP 12

Range ..... MPMP 12
Median ..... MPMP 12
Evaluating Results ..... MPMP 12
Number of Municipalities Reporting the Measure ..... MPMP 12
Frequency Distribution ..... MPMP 13
Figure 1: Example of Frequency Distribution ..... MPMP 13
Graphs, Tables and Explanations ..... MPMP 14

Sifting Through the Raw Data ..... MPMP 15

Following Up Performance Measurement Results ..... MPMP 15

Trend Over Time ..... MPMP 15
Differences in Aggregate Statistics between 2004 and Previous Years ..... MPMP 15
Factors that Affect Year Over Year Results ..... MPMP 16
Comparing Municipal Performance to Summary Statistics ..... MPMP 17
Efficiency Measures are Broad Brush Measures ..... MPMP 17
Results: What Do they Mean? ..... MPMP 17
Trade-Offs between Efficiency and Effectiveness ..... MPMP 17
Setting Municipal Performance Targets ..... MPMP 18

In-depth—Reporting Data to the Province ..... MPMP 19

Edit Rules ..... MPMP 19
Local Quality Assurance Issues ..... MPMP 20

In-depth—Efficiency Measures: Operating Costs ..... MPMP 21

Costs are Reported on a Gross Basis ..... MPMP 22
Exception: Netting Out Revenues Received from Other Municipalities ..... MPMP 22
Exception: Netting Out Revenue from the Sale of Resources Related to Garbage Disposal and Recycling ..... MPMP 22

In-depth—Indirect Costs ..... MPMP 23

Standardizing the Allocation of Indirect Costs ..... MPMP 23
Table 5: Standardized Reporting of Indirect Costs ..... MPMP 24

In-depth—Municipal Government Structure ..... MPMP 25

Counties ..... MPMP 25
Regional Municipalities ..... MPMP 25
Single-Tiers in Southern Ontario ..... MPMP 26
Northern Ontario ..... MPMP 26
Consolidated Municipal Service Management ..... MPMP 27
Municipal Roles and Responsibilities ..... MPMP 28
Local Boards ..... MPMP 29
Consolidating Financial Activities of the Local Board ..... MPMP 29

Part II: Summary of 2004 Results

Explanation of Table of Results and Graphs

How to Read a Table of Results ..... DATA 2
How to Read a Bar Graph ..... DATA 3
How to Read the Graph of a Frequency Distribution ..... DATA 4

General Government

Governance and corporate management as a percentage of total municipal operating costs ..... DATA 5-7

Protection

Fire ..... DATA 8-11
Operating costs for fire services per $1,000 of property assessment ..... DATA 8

Police ..... DATA 12-21
Operating costs for police services per household ..... DATA 12
Violent crime rate per 1,000 persons ..... DATA 15
Property crime rate per 1,000 persons ..... DATA 16
Total crime rate per 1,000 persons (Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic) ..... DATA 17
Number of youths charged per 1,000 youths ..... DATA 20

Transportation

Roadways ..... DATA 22-29
Operating costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre ..... DATA 22
Operating costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre ..... DATA 24
Percentage of paved lane kilometres where the condition is rated as good to very good ..... DATA 28

Roadways – Winter Control ..... DATA 30-34
Operating costs for winter control maintenance of roadways per lane kilometre ..... DATA 30
Percentage of winter events where the response met or exceeded locally determined municipal road maintenance standards ..... DATA 33

Conventional Transit ..... DATA 35-40

Operating costs for conventional transit per regular service passenger trip ..... DATA 35

Number of conventional transit passenger trips per person in the service area in a year ..... DATA 37

Environment

Wastewater ..... DATA 41-54

Operating costs for the collection of wastewater per kilometre of wastewater main ..... DATA 41

Operating costs for the treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre ..... DATA 44

Operating costs for the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre (Integrated system) ..... DATA 47

Number of wastewater main backups per 100 kilometres of wastewater main in a year ..... DATA 50

Percentage of wastewater estimated to have by-passed treatment ..... DATA 52

Storm Water ..... DATA 55-58

Operating costs for urban storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system ..... DATA 55

Operating costs for rural storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system ..... DATA 56

Drinking Water ..... DATA 59-72

Operating costs for the treatment of drinking water per megalitre ..... DATA 59

Operating costs for the distribution of drinking water per kilometre of water distribution pipe ..... DATA 62

Operating costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water per megalitre (Integrated System) ..... DATA 65

Weighted number of days when a boil water advisory issued by the Medical Officer of Health, applicable to a municipal water supply, was in effect ..... DATA 68

Number of breaks in water mains per 100 kilometres of water distribution pipe in a year ..... DATA 71

Solid Waste ..... DATA 73-105

Operating costs for garbage collection per tonne ..... DATA 73

Operating costs for garbage collection per household ..... DATA 74

Operating costs for garbage disposal per tonne ..... DATA 78

Operating costs for garbage disposal per household ..... DATA 79

Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per tonne ..... DATA 83

Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per household ..... DATA 85

Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal and diversion) per tonne ..... DATA 89

Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal and diversion) per household ..... DATA 90

Number of complaints received in a year concerning the collection of garbage and recycled materials per 1,000 households ..... DATA 95

Total number of solid waste management sites owned by the municipality with a Ministry of Environment Certificate of Approval ..... DATA 97

Number of days per year when a Ministry of Environment compliance order for remediation concerning an air or groundwater standard was in effect for a solid waste management facility, by facility ..... DATA 99

Percentage of residential solid waste diverted ..... DATA 100

Percentage of residential solid waste diverted (based on combined residential and ICI tonnage) ..... DATA 102

Parks and Recreation ..... DATA 106-125

Operating costs for parks per person ..... DATA 106

Operating costs for recreation programs per person ..... DATA 108

Operating costs for recreation facilities per person ..... DATA 110

Operating costs for parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities per person (Subtotal) ..... DATA 112

Hectares of open space ..... DATA 114

Hectares of open space per 1,000 persons ..... DATA 115

Total kilometres of trails ..... DATA 118

Total kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons ..... DATA 119

Square metres of recreation facility space ..... DATA 121

Square metres of recreation facility space per 1,000 persons ..... DATA 123

Library Services ..... DATA 126-139

Operating costs for library services per person ..... DATA 126
Operating costs for library services per use ..... DATA 129
Library uses per person ..... DATA 133
Electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses ..... DATA 136
Non-electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses ..... DATA 138

Land Use Planning ..... DATA 140-152

Percentage of new lots, blocks and/or units with final approval which are located within settlement areas ..... DATA 140
Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year ..... DATA 143
Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000 ..... DATA 144
Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses during the reporting year ..... DATA 147
Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000 ..... DATA 150

Part III: Appendices

2004 Ontario Municipal Performance Measures ..... APPENDIX 1
Municipalities by Group ..... APPENDIX 4
List of Web Sites ..... APPENDIX 16

Part I:
Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP)

Foreword

I am pleased to provide you with the Municipal Performance Measurement Program summary results for 2004, the fifth year of the program. This report introduces measures for library services and parks and recreation.

This document provides municipalities with a comprehensive survey of MPMP results to enable the user to compare local municipal results with results for groups of similar municipalities. For example, we have grouped municipalities by geography, municipal type and population, and prepared summary statistics for each group. While this Summary Report does not identify or single out individual municipalities, this information can be obtained directly from a municipality, often from the municipal website.

The report will be of interest to municipal administrators, elected officials and members of the public. It is intended to enhance discussion about municipal service delivery and prompt municipalities to investigate best practices, such as those identified by the Ontario Centre for Municipal Best Practices (OCMBP).

We encourage you to explore this document, and welcome any comments or suggestions that you may have. Please address your comments to:

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Program

Many services Ontarians use and enjoy each day, including fire protection, policing, drinking water, sewage treatment, garbage collection and disposal, roadways, public transit and parks and recreation are provided by municipal government. Municipal councils are responsible for setting priorities on how tax dollars will be spent, including how much will be spent on each service area and what level of service is feasible for the available money. Decisions also reflect regulatory requirements and the need to limit municipal risk.

All Ontario municipalities share in the commitment to provide their taxpayers with good services and good value for money. But how can taxpayers, municipal councillors and municipal administrators evaluate municipal services?

One solution is to track a municipality's own performance year after year. Another approach is to compare the municipality's results with those of other, similar municipalities.

Municipalities have a long history of reporting financial and statistical information to the province following the end of every calendar year. From this information we know how much a municipality spends on broad service areas like fire protection or garbage collection. But, this does not provide insight into how efficiently or effectively the municipality delivers services or local circumstances.

To provide municipal administrators, municipal councils and residents with information that can help them evaluate service delivery, the Ontario government introduced a new and innovative program to measure municipal performance in 2000. All Ontario municipalities provide information on the efficiency and effectiveness of municipal services in twelve key areas:

- Municipal government
- Fire protection
- Police services
- Roadways
- Public transit
- Drinking water
- Wastewater (Sewers)
- Storm water management
- Solid waste management
- Parks and recreation
- Library services
- Land use planning

These service areas were selected initially because they are primarily a municipal responsibility and represent a high percentage of the municipal budget. Another consideration was that municipalities already collect most of the data needed to calculate performance measures for these services.

Advisory Committee

At the end of the first year of the program, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs formed a Municipal Performance Measurement Program Advisory Committee to guide the development of the program. The Advisory Committee consists of representatives from municipal associations such as the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, the Ontario Municipal CAO's Benchmarking Initiative (OMBI), the Ontario Centre for Municipal Best Practices (OCMBP) and staff from a group of representative municipalities. Specialized working groups annually review the performance measures and make recommendations to redefine and improve the measures and instructions.

Municipalities Report Results to the Public

Every year, every municipality provides information on its performance measurement results to the province and its residents. Many municipalities provide performance measurement information on their web sites. Others take out newspaper ads, mail the information or include performance measurement information in the property tax bill. The objective is for municipalities to share information with taxpayers. This can enhance conversations between taxpayers and their elected representatives about local priorities and results.

Benefits

The benefits of reporting performance measurement results to the public are significant: ranging from improved accountability to improved service delivery. How? Reporting to the public should generate public interest in the decisions council makes, encouraging further communication. Municipalities are interested in how other municipalities are doing, generating informal comparisons and discussions about the details of service delivery.

Table 1: Benefits of Municipal Performance Measurement Program

Municipal Performance Measurement Program

What MPMP is:

- **Management tool.**

  Municipalities can track performance over time.
- **Comparable.**

  Standardized definitions and formulas for performance measures make comparisons possible between municipalities.
- **Balanced information.**

  Information is provided on both service quality and costs for most services.
- **Universal.**

  All Ontario municipalities responsible for a service report performance measures on that service.

What performance measurement encourages:

- **Accountability.**

  Reporting to the public improves municipal government accountability to taxpayers.
- **Communication.**

  Encourages discussion between taxpayers and council.
  Encourages discussions between municipalities.
- **Priority setting.**

  Performance measures can assist council in setting priorities and allocating tax dollars to services in the municipal budget.
- **Monitoring the municipal budget.**

  Performance measures help monitor whether budgeted costs and expected service levels are met.
- **Focus.**

  Attention is focused on results, leading to closer review of how service is delivered, how well it is delivered, what it costs and impacts on the community.
- **Setting targets.**

  Improvements in performance can occur simply by setting clear, measurable targets.
- **Best practices.**

  Performance measures are a starting point for identifying best practices, such as those researched and identified by the Ontario Centre for Municipal Best Practices.
- **Improved service delivery.**

  Improved communication, setting targets, comparisons, a focus on service, and access to a directory of best practices can lead to improved service delivery.

Performance measurement focuses on results and can help council evaluate the impact of budget decisions on the achievement of municipal goals. Municipal staff can translate goals into performance measurement targets. Performance relative to goals can help council determine whether to reallocate tax dollars between competing services.

Simply measuring a service in a regular, consistent manner focuses attention on a service and this focus is the beginning of service improvements. Improvements can take the form of lowering the cost of service delivery, changing the level of service or finding a better way of doing business.

Best Practices

Performance measures are also a starting point for the identification of municipal best practices. The Ontario Centre for Municipal Best Practices has developed a virtual electronic library of best practices. The Centre uses Municipal Performance Measurement Program results as a starting point for identifying municipalities for in-depth follow-up. The Centre researches, identifies and posts best practices on its web site: www.municipalbestpractices.ca. Municipalities are encouraged to review the practices posted and determine which are applicable to their own circumstances. This encourages the transfer of operational experience between municipalities.

Measuring Both Efficiency and Effectiveness

Performance measures look at two dimensions of service delivery—efficiency and effectiveness.

Efficiency measures provide information on the cost of delivering services. For example, we can measure the day to day costs of treating drinking water. This provides a standard measurement that applies to all municipalities, regardless of population.

However, efficiency measures tell only part of the story. Residents also want to know about the quality of service. Effectiveness measures describe performance relative to a goal. For drinking water, municipalities report the weighted number of days when a boil water advisory, issued by the Medical Officer of Health and applicable to a municipal water supply, was in effect. Together, the efficiency and effectiveness measures provide a more complete picture of what is spent and what is achieved given local conditions.

Many municipalities include a brief description of local circumstances in their report to taxpayers. Local circumstances affect results and should be considered in any comparison of outcomes between municipalities. For example, geography and micro-climate are factors influencing the efficiency and effectiveness measures for winter maintenance of roadways.

Table 2: How to Tell Efficiency & Effectiveness Measures Apart

How to Tell Efficiency & Effectiveness Measures Apart

Efficiency measures

- **Often described as inputs/outputs.**
- **Inputs are usually dollars.**
- **Often expressed as cost per unit.**

  Operating costs for paved roads per lane kilometre.
  Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per tonne or per household.

Effectiveness measures

- **Measure quality.**
- **Measure extent to which a goal is achieved.**
- **Often expressed as a percentage.**

  Percentage of paved lane kilometres where the condition is rated as good to very good.

  Percentage of residential solid waste diverted.

- **Also expressed as a rate using two different kinds of units.**

  Property crime rate per 1,000 persons.

  Number of conventional transit passenger trips per person in the service area in a year.

Who Reports a Measure

Under the Municipal Performance Measurement Program, municipalities complete a measure only if their level of government is responsible for the service. For example, if a regional municipality in Southern Ontario is responsible for wastewater treatment, only the regional municipality reports the measure. Local area municipalities do not report the measure. If both the regional government and the local government share responsibility for delivering a service, such as winter maintenance of roadways, both the region and the local area municipalities report the measure.

In both the North and South, single-tier municipalities are responsible for all municipal services delivered to residents, with the exception of social and health services delivered by Consolidated Municipal Service Managers or District Social Services Administration Boards. Regardless of whether single-tier municipalities contract out a service, provide it jointly with other municipalities or provide it in-house, they report performance measures which correspond to the services they deliver.

Presenting Results

Municipalities are required to report results to their taxpayers annually. However, there has also been interest in a comprehensive survey of results done in a way that does not single out any individual municipality. Municipalities are affected by many local factors such as demographics, geography, urban/rural mix and assessment base. By grouping municipalities by geography, municipal type and population, it is possible to see patterns in results. The range and median allow municipalities to compare their own results with other, similar municipalities.

How to Find Your Municipality's Group

Table 3: Municipal Groups Used in 2004 Summary

Municipal Groups	Number of Municipalities
North	
< 5,000	125
5,000 – 19,999	15
20,000+	4
South	
Regions and former regions	12
Counties	22
Single-tiers	
< 10,000	5
10,000 – 99,999	16
100,000+	5
Lower-tiers	
< 5,000	69
5,000 – 9,999	72
10,000 – 19,999	60
20,000 – 39,999	18
40,000 – 99,999	11
100,000+	11
All Municipalities	445

To evaluate results, two major groups were established: Northern Ontario and Southern Ontario. Northern Ontario can be distinguished from Southern Ontario on many dimensions. It is primarily rural, is characterized by more dispersed settlement patterns, and higher costs for municipal service delivery relative to Southern Ontario.

Northern municipalities are organized as single-tier municipalities with the exception of the District of Muskoka.

In the *Summary of 2004 Results*, Northern municipalities are divided into three population groups.

In the South, several forms of municipal government exist: single-tiers, upper-tiers (regions and counties) and lower-tiers or local municipalities. Please see a discussion of municipal government structure in the section, In Depth—Municipal Government Structure.

Because upper-tier governments and single-tier governments have responsibilities distinct from local area municipalities, separate groups have been created for them. The group called "regions and former regions" includes the following single-tier municipalities which were previously regional governments: Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Greater Sudbury.

The District of Muskoka and the City of Greater Sudbury are located in the North but have traditionally been included in Southern Ontario for purposes of ministry financial analysis. Note that the District of Muskoka has a two-tier regional style government although it is described as a District.

Also, the County of Oxford functions as a regional municipality and has traditionally been analyzed with regional municipalities. It is therefore included in the group, regions and former regions.

By organizing results by geography, municipal type and population, the user can immediately determine where his/her own municipality is and how results for the group compare with the results published by the municipality.

Measures Refer to a One Year Time Period

Performance measures are based on data for a one year period—the calendar year. The calendar year is used because it corresponds to the municipal fiscal year. As an example, the property crime rate per 1,000 persons is based on the number of actual incidents of property crime reported during the reporting year. A few measures specifically refer to the one year time frame in the description of the measure, but most do not. An example of a measure that refers to a year is the number of wastewater main backups per 100 kilometres of wastewater main in a year. In this measure, the year reference is added to clarify that data is based on a one year period as opposed to one month.

There are two exceptions concerning planning measures for the preservation of agricultural land. These measures are based on changes in hectares between the reporting year and the base year of 2000. The longer time frame makes it possible to see the impact of changes in land use.

Table 4: Check List for Comparisons

Check List for Comparisons	
Local Circumstances	**Demographics and Physical Characteristics of Municipality.** ✓ Population and population growth. ✓ Demographics. ✓ Geography: North/South. ✓ Urban/Rural. ✓ Climate. **Local Cost of Doing Business.** ✓ Local wage rates, cost of materials, cost of transportation, whether there is a competitive market for service providers. ✓ Contract provisions. **Other Circumstances.** ✓ See notes to Municipal Performance Measurement Program results reported by municipality to taxpayers.
Council Decisions and Budget	**Council Decisions on Service Level.** ✓ Service level. ✓ Whether service is delivered to all or part of a municipality. Example: sanitary sewer service provided only to urban areas. **Council Decisions on How Service is Delivered.** ✓ In-house, contracted out, joint service agreements with other municipalities, etc. **Municipal Budget.** ✓ Size of municipal budget. ✓ Assessment base including residential, farm and commercial/industrial mix. Assessment growth.
Municipal Structure	**Municipal Responsibilities Differ with Structure.** ✓ Municipalities with different municipal structures have different responsibilities. Similarly, regions that became single-tiers have added responsibilities although they are grouped with former regions. **Two-tier Government in South and Shared Responsibility.** ✓ If responsibility for a service is shared by two levels of government in a two-tier system in Southern Ontario, the services performed will influence operating costs and efficiency results.

Check List for Comparisons	
Service Area Measured	**Factors Specific to Each Service.** ✓ See list of factors for every measure. **Age of Infrastructure.** ✓ An aging infrastructure may result in higher costs for repairs and rehabilitation; effectiveness measures may be influenced. Example: paved roads.
Reporting Issues	**Reporting in Financial Information Return.** ✓ Method of allocating indirect costs included in general government-program support to other services. ✓ Whether administrative costs for a department are included. Example: Are administrative costs for the transportation department included in the cost of paved roads? ✓ Whether a municipality makes transfer payments between departments and records these as interfunctional adjustments in the Financial Information Return. ✓ Errors in reporting, including errors in calculations, e.g. megalitres of water. ✓ Data estimated versus data precisely measured.
Summary Statistics	**Number of Municipalities Reporting a Measure.** ✓ If few municipalities report a measure, results have limited use for comparisons.

Making Comparisons

Municipalities have been placed into groups that recognize geography, municipal type and population. This helps encourage comparisons between similar municipalities. Table 4, Check List for Comparisons, provides a more detailed look at the factors that should be weighed when considering which municipalities should be compared to your municipality. The Check List for Comparisons is organized into six areas: local circumstances, council decisions and budget, municipal structure, service area measured, reporting issues and summary statistics.

Service level decisions are crucial and are linked to the size of the municipal budget. Municipal budgets are themselves linked to the assessment base on which property taxes are levied. There are significant differences between municipalities which reflect the mix of residential, farm, commercial and industrial properties.

Financial reporting practices, including the treatment of indirect costs, also have a significant impact on results. Please see the In-depth feature on indirect costs.

Statistics

For the province as a whole and for each group of municipalities, the median, range and number of municipalities reporting a measure are presented. These statistics allow a municipality to evaluate its own results relative to those of other municipalities. The median result for the reporting year is shown as a bar graph. A frequency distribution is also included to provide an overview of the results from all municipalities. In order to report meaningful results, the data set used to calculate these statistics excludes municipalities which have outlying results or appear to have made an error in calculation.

Range

The range measures the spread of the data. The range is presented as the minimum or lowest value, and the maximum or highest value.

Median

While people are familiar with averages, the median provides a statistic that measures the middle value in a group, without being influenced by extreme values.

In a data set which is ordered from low to high, the median is the measurement in the middle. Half the measurements will be below the median and half will be above it.

Evaluating Results

Superior results will vary with the measure. For efficiency measures, results below the median will represent lower costs per unit. For effectiveness measures, the best results could be either higher or lower than the median. For the measure, violent crime rate per 1,000 persons, a result below the median will represent a better outcome. For the measure, percentage of residential solid waste diverted, a result above the median will represent a higher percentage of solid waste recycled.

Number of Municipalities Reporting the Measure

The number of municipalities reporting a measure varies from measure to measure. The number excludes municipalities with outlying values and those which appear to have made an error in calculation. Conditions used to evaluate data are described in the results table for each measure.

Before comparing the median result with your municipality's result, it is important to know how many municipalities in the group reported the measure. When only a small number of municipalities report a measure, the summary statistics will be less reliable for making comparisons.

If the number of municipalities in a group is small, the median may significantly change if the number of municipalities reporting a measure changes from year to year.

Frequency Distribution

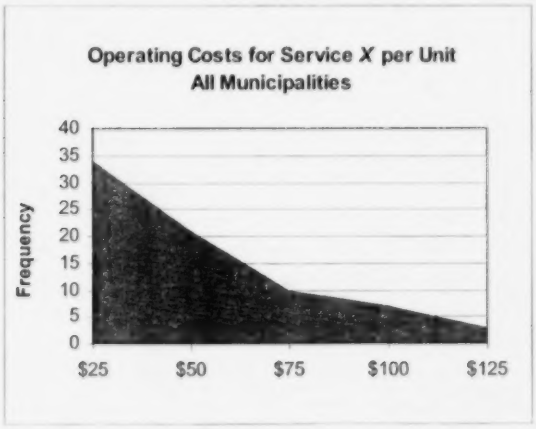
Each measure is graphed as a frequency distribution in order to show how all the results are concentrated. In a frequency distribution, results are arranged in groups and the number of results within each group is counted (frequency).

Example: 75 municipalities report an efficiency measure and the data ranges from $2.04 per unit to $121.50 per unit. Equal intervals are created to accommodate the range of data. Next, the number of results that fall within each interval is counted—this is the frequency.

Intervals	Frequency (count)	Label on x-axis
$0.00 to $25.00	34	$25
$25.01 to 50.00	21	$50
$50.01 to 75.00	10	$75
$75.01 to $100.00	7	$100
$100.01 to $125.00	3	$125

The frequency distribution is graphed in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Example of Frequency Distribution



The number of municipalities reporting results within each interval is reported on the y-axis. The intervals representing unit cost are shown on the x-axis. The highest value in each interval is represented.

Looking only at the graph, we can see that about 34 municipalities had unit costs between $0.01 and $25.00. Around 20 municipalities had unit costs between $25.01 and $50.00.

Note that a frequency distribution will vary from measure to measure because it reflects the data actually reported by municipalities. As a reference, a "normal distribution" is symmetrical and resembles a bell.

For a few effectiveness measures, where municipalities may report a result of zero, the first interval in the frequency distribution is zero. An example is the weighted number of days when a boil water advisory is in effect. For all other measures, the first interval is represented by the highest value in a group. For example, if an interval contains all values from $0.00 to $25.00, the interval is represented as $25.00 on the x-axis. The second interval is represented as $50.00 and contains all values from $25.01 to $50.00.

Graphs, Tables and Explanations

Results for each measure are displayed as a table, a bar graph and a frequency distribution. See the beginning of the DATA section for a discussion of how to read the results. In *Part II, Summary of 2004 Results*, the section for each service area contains the objective of the measure and a list of factors that influence results. Municipalities themselves described these factors in the notes accompanying the performance measurement schedules in the Financial Information Return.

TIP: Performance measures are fractions.
Look for the formula for each measure.

Sifting Through the Raw Data

The raw data reported for each measure is examined for errors before it is included in the Summary. Staff looked for errors in the reporting of the numerator and the denominator. Errors in either can lead to artificially low or high results.

If a result appeared unusual, staff checked the Notes schedule for additional explanatory information. If no explanation was provided for the "outlier", the result was excluded from the statistics for the measure.

Following Up Performance Measurement Results

Trend Over Time

Most performance measures reported for the 2004 reporting year use the same formulas and definitions as the measures for 2001 This means municipalities can begin to track their own performance over time. However, if a municipality changed its method of allocating indirect costs in 2004, then its results for efficiency measures for previous years are not directly comparable unless results are restated. Please see the section entitled In-Depth—Indirect Costs.

Trend over time is a valuable analytical technique. Municipal performance normally does not change radically from year to year. Instead, it tends to change gradually, either positively or negatively. The cumulative effect of small changes can indicate a trend that should be followed up.

Differences in Aggregate Statistics between 2004 and Previous Years

For each year included in this report, summary statistics were run from the Ministry database, the Municipal Access and Retrieval System (MARS). Since this is a live database, additional municipalities may have reported results or municipalities may have made revisions to earlier Financial Information Returns. These changes will affect the data extracted.

The conditions used to eliminate outlying values are identical for each year in the summary. If the conditions were changed for the *Summary of 2004 Results*, results for past years may vary from previous summary reports.

Factors that Affect Year Over Year Results

- Changes in the method of allocating program support. The general government category of program support consists of expenditures for functions used by all municipal departments and are considered indirect costs.
- Closer scrutiny of the way expenditures are reported in Schedule 40, Revenue Fund Expenditures, leads to changes in reporting. For example, if a municipality historically included winter control on the line for roadways in Schedule 40, reporting the winter control separately can lead to more accurate reporting and changes in efficiency measures.
- A change in the number of municipalities reporting a measure from one year to the next will affect the median for the municipal group.
- Correction of errors in units without recasting previous years.
- Change in municipal priorities that results in a change in the amount budgeted for a service area.
- Change in service level.
- Change in service provider.
- Change in labour costs.
- Winter weather patterns affect winter control measures and affect the maintenance of paved and unpaved roads.
- Rainfall may affect wastewater and storm water management measures.
- The MPMP definition of activities included in paved roads and unpaved roads is based on definitions provided by the Ontario Good Roads Association. If a municipality adopts these definitions in the current reporting year, results will differ materially from previous years.

Comparing Municipal Performance to Summary Statistics

The median and range can help a municipality position its results relative to other municipalities in the North or South of similar population size and municipal type. The frequency distribution can help a municipality locate itself relative to all municipalities reporting the measure.

Efficiency Measures are "Broad Brush" Measures

In the Municipal Performance Measurement Program, efficiency measures are based on overall costs for broad service areas: fire services, conventional transit, garbage collection, etc. These macro measures provide an indication of the overall cost per unit. Over time, a trend may become evident. Further investigation is required to determine why spending per unit has changed. In short—performance measures help identify areas that need attention.

Results: What Do They Mean?

Snap judgments suggesting that results are simply good or poor are not appropriate in performance measurement. A municipality needs to determine why performance exceeds expectations or falls below expectations. Both kinds of results are worth investigating.

Certainly, a municipality would be interested in performance that was below expectation because it would want to discover ways to improve results. But it should be equally interested when performance exceeds expectations because it would want to repeat good performance and identify practices that it could copy elsewhere in its operations.

Trade-offs between Efficiency and Effectiveness

Spending trends should be viewed in tandem with effectiveness results. If spending per unit has decreased over time, what is the corresponding impact on effectiveness results?

Evaluating both efficiency and effectiveness results can highlight trade-offs between spending and service quality. There are several ways to balance cost and quality:

- Increasing effectiveness by spending more – higher cost per unit.
- Increasing effectiveness while holding cost per unit constant or reducing cost per unit.
- Keeping effectiveness constant while reducing cost per unit.
- Increasing efficiency by reducing effectiveness standards or service levels to reduce cost per unit.

Most municipalities are likely to find the second method the most preferable and the last method the least preferable, but all methods represent opportunities for balancing cost and quality.

Setting Municipal Performance Targets

Municipalities may set local targets for efficiency and effectiveness results. Setting performance targets does not mean that a standard will always be met. But it does mean that a process of target setting and monitoring is put in place. Measuring a service focuses attention on it and this attention can lead to improvements. Simply put — what gets measured, gets managed.

Targets are affected by local circumstances and should be realistically set. When setting targets for the next fiscal year, municipalities should consider their long-term strategic plans, how much money is available, council's policy priorities, service demand and local circumstances.

IN DEPTH

Reporting Data to the Province

Data for the Municipal Performance Measurement Program is collected through the Financial Information Return (FIR) submitted annually by municipalities to the province. The Financial Information Return includes separate sections for efficiency (Schedule 91) and effectiveness (Schedule 92). A special section for notes (Schedule 93) allows municipalities to qualify their information and explain local circumstances that may have influenced efficiency and effectiveness results. A section is also provided on cross boundary service delivery (Schedule 95). This helps clarify the level of government responsible for a service and any contractual or joint service agreements between municipalities. Additional data, such as the number of kilometres in the municipal road system, is collected and assists in verifying data in the numerator and denominator (Schedule 94). Detailed instructions for completing these schedules are provided to municipalities.

Edit Rules

Edit rules are formulas that check entries and are built into the Financial Information Return. Edit rules have been created specifically for the efficiency and effectiveness measures. An error message is triggered if an inconsistency is detected or important information is not reported. Edit rules allow a municipality to self-correct an entry before the Return is submitted to the province and contribute to the overall accuracy of the Financial Information Return.

Although edit rules identify many errors, they cannot identify all mistakes. There may also be legitimate reasons why a result is higher or lower than the results for other municipalities in the same group. Explanatory notes in the performance measurement section of the Financial Information Return can help ministry staff determine whether an outlying result is legitimate or due to a calculation error.

In *Part II, Summary of 2004 Results*, tables and graphs are provided for each measure. Each table includes a list of conditions used to exclude errors and outliers.

Local Quality Assurance Issues

A variety of quality assurance activities occur in a municipality prior to submitting data for performance measurement in the Financial Information Return. Considering the factors in Table 5, each municipality compiles data using a variety of processes and review procedures that allow staff to assess the quality, completeness and accuracy of reported results. As these processes and the related performance reporting standards and tools evolve, summary reports like this one will provide new insights and more insights about performance.

IN DEPTH

Efficiency Measures: Operating costs

In the Municipal Performance Measurement Program, efficiency measures are usually expressed as cost per unit and are based on operating costs only.

Capital costs are not included because municipalities are required to expense all capital costs in the year in which an asset (land, equipment, buildings) is acquired. Capital costs also include major construction projects such as roadways or sewer systems. From year to year, capital expenditures may seem uneven, inflated in some years, low or non-existent in others. In the future, it is expected that municipalities will report capital assets on the balance sheet, and depreciate them every year. At that time, depreciation related to capital costs could be logically included in efficiency measures.

For each service, information is collected in the Financial Information Return using these operating cost categories:

- ✓ Salaries, wages and employee benefits.
- ✓ Materials.
- ✓ Contracted services.
- ✓ Rents and financial expenses.

  Transfers to own funds (reserves, reserve funds, capital fund).

  External transfers (to individuals and organizations).
- ✓ Interfunctional adjustments (transfers between departments).
- ✓ Allocation of program support.

  Principal and interest payments on long term debt.

The costs marked with a ✓ are used to calculate the numerator for the efficiency measures which is simply described as "operating costs". Note that principal and interest payments on long term debt and transfers to own funds are not included in the definition of operating costs. Consequently, the way a municipality funds its capital projects does not influence performance measurement results.

External transfers are payments which include municipal transfers to organizations and individuals, such as general welfare assistance. Starting in the 2005 Financial Information Return, external transfers are included in the calculation of operating costs.

Costs are Reported on a Gross Basis

Operating costs are reported on a gross basis for the efficiency measures. This means that revenues from user fees and grants from the provincial and federal governments are not subtracted from operating costs. User fee policies also vary from municipality to municipality. If user fees were netted out, those municipalities with a policy of extensive user fees would appear to have lower costs per unit.

Provincial grants include grants for specific services as well as unconditional grants which may be used as the municipality sees fit to meet municipal priorities. Grants differ from municipality to municipality and grant policies change over time. Also, unconditional grants cannot be matched to a specific service. Therefore, grants are not netted from expenditures.

Exception: Netting Out Revenues Received from Other Municipalities

Under the Municipal Performance Measurement Program, if a municipality is responsible for delivering a service, the municipality reports the related performance measures. Some municipalities are responsible for a service, but choose to purchase the service from another municipality and enter into an appropriate contractual agreement. The municipality that acts as a service provider receives payment, or revenue, for its services. This municipality is permitted to subtract the revenue received from other municipalities from its operating costs.

Exception: Netting Out Revenue from the Sale of Resources Related to Garbage Disposal and Recycling

The working group of municipal staff experts that reviewed the solid waste measures felt that solid waste contracts within the municipal sector had an important component related to the sale of resources. The sale of resources related to disposal and diversion activities includes electricity production and landfill gas, landfill gas credits and royalties. Typically, contractors keep revenue from the sale of resources related to disposal and diversion activities as part of the contract. Therefore, revenue from the sale of resources is subtracted from operating costs for the solid waste measures for disposal, diversion and solid waste management. Note that tipping fees and user fees for garbage collection are not netted from operating costs since user fees are not netted out from operating costs for other service areas.

Revenues received from other municipalities are not netted out for solid waste measures.

IN DEPTH

Indirect Costs

Indirect costs are costs for services that are used by many departments of a municipality. Typically these include human resources, payroll, mailroom, etc. How indirect costs are allocated to different service areas can have a material impact on efficiency results. Indirect costs can be reported under general government or they can be included in the costs of each service area.

Before Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) schedules were added to the Financial Information Return, there was no policy concerning the treatment of indirect costs. It was left to each municipality to decide whether to include indirect costs in the cost of general government or include them in the cost of individual services. If a municipality chose to allocate indirect costs to services, it could use any allocation method.

When MPMP was introduced, it became very important to standardize the way municipalities handle indirect costs. Otherwise, a municipality that reports all indirect costs as part of general government will have high operating costs for general government. This will affect efficiency results — increasing operating costs for governance and corporate management as a percentage of total municipal operating costs. In addition, the municipality will have lower operating costs for other services and lower costs per unit.

Standardizing the Allocation of Indirect Costs

The ministry recognized that the treatment of indirect costs would need to be standardized to enable true comparisons of efficiency measures. The ministry examined methods for allocating indirect costs and reviewed how general government costs were reported. The ministry was particularly interested in the work being done by the Ontario Municipal CAO's Benchmarking Initiative (OMBI). OMBI proposed dividing general government costs into three categories:

- Governance.
- Corporate management.
- Program support.

Program support was defined as indirect costs that should be allocated to other service areas. Examples include information management, payroll, printing and graphics. Corporate management was defined as administrative costs that are less easily allocated. Examples include legal support, investments and

corporate communication. OMBI recommended corporate management not be allocated to other services.

OMBI also proposed that large municipalities use a method of allocating indirect costs based on the consumption of different program support services by municipal departments. For example, each department would be allocated a percentage of the costs of printing services based on the number of impressions it ordered. These concepts were accepted and are used in completing the Financial Information Return.

Table 5: Standardized Reporting of Indirect Costs

Standardized Reporting of Indirect Costs

2001

- Transition year.
- Municipalities required to allocate general government costs to other services. Municipalities free to choose the method of allocating general government costs.

2002

- General government is defined as three categories: governance, corporate management and program support.
- All municipalities required to allocate program support to other services, excluding governance and corporate management.
- Municipalities with populations of 100,000 or more are required to use the OMBI allocation method.
- Municipalities with populations under 100,000 use an allocation method based on operating costs for a service area as a percentage of total municipal operating costs.

2004

- Municipalities required to allocate program support to governance and corporate management, in addition to other functions.

IN DEPTH

Municipal Government Structure

The *Municipal Act, 2001* recognizes three types of municipalities: upper-tier municipalities and lower-tier municipalities within a two-tier municipal system, and single-tier municipalities which are not part of a two-tier system.

In two-tier systems, the upper-tier municipality, either a county or a regional government, delivers certain services to local municipalities within its boundaries. The intent is to deliver services used by all or most local municipalities more efficiently and effectively.

Two-tier governments exist only in Southern Ontario—with the exception of the District of Muskoka. The District of Muskoka is traditionally grouped with regional governments in the South for purposes of analysis. All other municipalities in Northern Ontario are single-tier municipalities.

Counties

The county is the older and more common form of upper-tier municipality. Counties have traditionally been a federation of the townships, towns and villages within the same geographic area. Cities were not originally part of the county structure, although some have joined the county structure in recent years. The County of Oxford has a municipal structure similar to that of regional governments although it is a county. The County of Oxford is traditionally analyzed with regional municipalities for purposes of ministry financial analysis. Therefore, it is included in the group of regions and former regions in this Summary.

Regional Municipalities

Regional municipalities are restructured two-tier governments established in the postwar period. Metropolitan Toronto was created in the 1950s; 12 others were created in the 1960s and early 1970s. Regional government is a modified, stronger form of the county structure and regional municipalities have significantly greater responsibilities than counties.

Single-Tiers in Southern Ontario

In 2004 there were 26 single-tiers in Southern Ontario. These municipalities are not represented on county council. However, in the past, some common services, such as homes for the aged, were usually provided by joint local boards. The powers of single-tier municipalities vary for historical reasons, depending on how and when they were created.

In 2001 a number of single-tier municipalities were created from former regional municipalities: Toronto, Ottawa, Greater Sudbury, Hamilton, Haldimand, Norfolk. Haldimand and Norfolk are grouped with single-tier municipalities for purposes of this report because their populations are under 100,000. The others are in the group called "Regions and Former Regions".

Northern Ontario

Northern Ontario is divided into 11 territorial districts which are administrative areas, not municipalities. The exception is the District of Muskoka which has a two-tier, regional type of government. All other municipalities in Northern Ontario are single-tiers. This includes the former Regional Municipality of Sudbury which amalgamated with area municipalities in 2001 to become the single-tier municipality of Greater Sudbury. Note that the District of Muskoka and Greater Sudbury have traditionally been analyzed with regional municipalities in Southern Ontario for purposes of ministry financial analysis. Therefore, these municipalities are grouped with Southern Ontario regions and former regions in this Summary.

Much of Northern Ontario is unorganized for municipal purposes. The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines assists inhabitants of unorganized territories set up local service boards to deliver basic services.

Consolidated Municipal Service Management

Consolidated municipal service management was introduced in 1997 to ensure that certain social and health services are planned and administered on a regional basis, whether a two-tier system is in place or not. Consolidated municipal service management is delivered by Consolidated Municipal Service Managers in the South (CMSMs) and by District Social Service Administration Boards in the North (DSSABs).

In the South, Consolidated Municipal Service Managers (CMSMs) are responsible for the delivery of social assistance, child care, and social housing, at a minimum. Consolidated Municipal Service Managers may also be given responsibility for land ambulance services, public health and the administration of portions of the *Provincial Offences Act*.

In Southern Ontario, 36 service areas were established and one municipality in each area was designated as the Consolidated Municipal Service Manager. All regional governments (some of which have since become single-tiers) and most county governments were designated. Separated municipalities have an agreement with the county in their area on the designation of the Consolidated Municipal Service Manager.

In some cases, municipalities other than the Consolidated Municipal Service Manager have been designated as service delivery agents for land ambulance and the administration of *Provincial Offences Act* services. To date, only regional governments and their successors have been given responsibility for public health.

In Northern Ontario, the City of Greater Sudbury was designated as a Consolidated Municipal Service Manager and 10 District Social Services Administration Boards (DSSABs) were created to serve the rest of the North. District Social Services Administration Boards are responsible for serving both municipalities and unorganized territory. At a minimum DSSABs manage the delivery of social assistance, child care and social housing and have the option to deliver land ambulance and public health.

Northern municipalities and the unorganized territories in their area also have the option to form an Area Service Board (ASB) to realize further cost savings and efficiencies by reducing the number of single-purpose bodies. ASBs would deliver services in six core areas: social assistance, child care, social housing, land ambulance, public health and homes for the aged. Northern communities organized as an ASB would have the option to deliver additional services including policing, waste management, economic

development, airports, roads and bridges, emergency preparedness, land use planning, and the administration of portions of the Provincial Offences Act.

Municipal Roles and Responsibilities

The *Municipal Act, 2001* grants municipalities broad authority to deliver services and operate facilities in ten spheres of jurisdiction. The spheres of jurisdiction replaced many specific provisions of the "old" *Municipal Act* and are intended to avoid the need for enabling legislation when new issues arise. The spheres of jurisdiction are:

- Highways.
- Transportation systems other than highways, including transit, ferries and airports.
- Waste management.
- Public utilities, including water supply and sewage treatment.
- Culture, parks, recreation and heritage.
- Drainage and flood control, excluding storm sewers, floodways.
- Structures, including signs and fences.
- Parking.
- Animals.
- Economic development services.

Other Acts also authorize municipal powers, including the *Planning Act* and the *Building Code Act, Fire Protection and Prevention Act, Police Services Act, Ontario Works Act* and *Social Housing Reform Act, 2000.*

Not all municipalities provide all services. In a two-tier system of municipal government, services may be assigned by legislation to upper-tiers or to lower-tiers. In some cases, responsibility may be shared by both levels of government. As an example, local municipalities are often responsible for collecting garbage, while the upper-tier is responsible for garbage disposal and broader waste management issues.

Certain responsibilities specified in the *Municipal Act, 2001* may be transferred from one level of government to another. The upper-tier council and a majority of lower-tier councils must vote in favour of the transfer. Also, the number of electors in the lower-tiers supporting the transfer must represent a majority of electors in the county or region.

Local Boards

There are many local boards involved in the provision of local services. These include health units, transit commissions, children's aid societies, and planning boards. Legislation administered by different ministries authorizes the establishment of local boards. For example, the *Health Protection and Promotion Act* administered by the Ministry of Health and Long Term Care provides for boards of health, and the *Public Libraries Act* administered by the Ministry of Citizenship governs public library boards.

The *Municipal Act, 2001* enables municipalities to establish a new type of board—the municipal service board. Municipal service boards may be created in five spheres of jurisdiction:

- Public utilities.
- Waste management.
- Transportation systems other than highways.
- Culture, parks, recreation and heritage.
- Parking, except on highways.

Members of municipal service boards are appointed by council, giving council significant control over the entity.

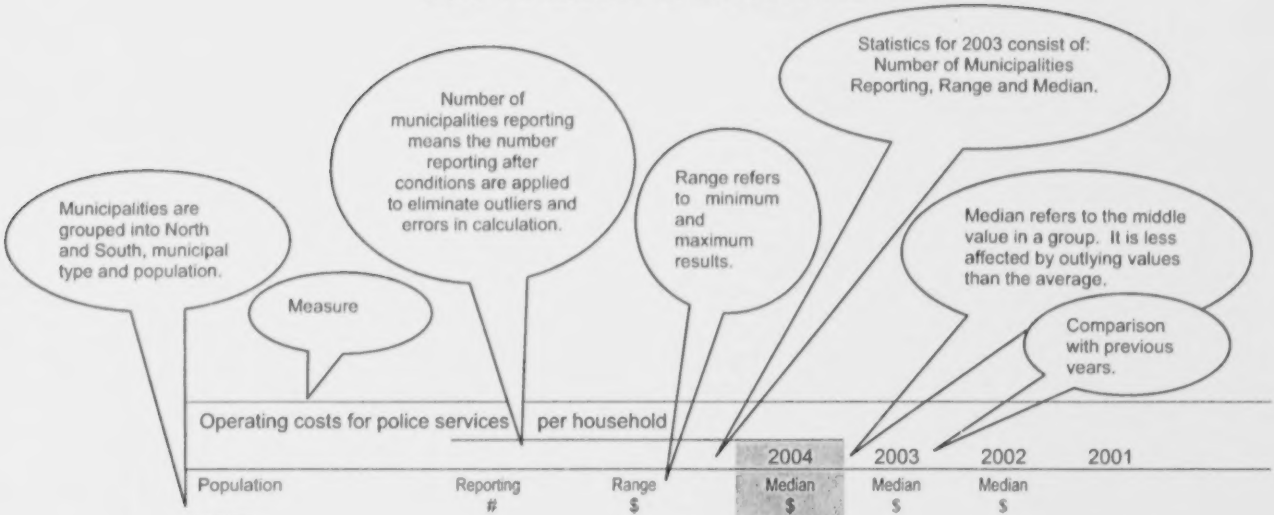
Some local boards, such as police service boards, are mandatory. Others, such as library boards, are optional and established at the discretion of council. Local boards also vary in the degree of independence from council. If council appoints some or all members of the board or has the right to approve funding, it may be able to exert considerable control. Mandatory boards are often beyond the effective control of council and make decisions and determine revenue requirements independently, or in compliance with existing standards or provincial legislation.

Consolidating Financial Activities of the Local Board

If a local board serves only one municipality, its financial transactions are fully consolidated in the Financial Information Return of the municipality. If one or more municipalities establish a joint local board, each municipality consolidates the board's financial transactions on a proportional basis in its Financial Information Return.

Part II: Summary of 2004 Results

How To Read a Table of Results


Statistics for 2003 consist of: Number of Municipalities Reporting, Range and Median.
Number of municipalities reporting means the number reporting after conditions are applied to eliminate outliers and errors in calculation.
Range refers to minimum and maximum results.
Median refers to the middle value in a group. It is less affected by outlying values than the average.
Municipalities are grouped into North and South, municipal type and population.
Measure
Comparison with previous years.

Operating costs for police services per household

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $	2002 Median $	2001
NORTH						
< 5,000	105	2 to 1,184	172	144	138	149
5,000 – 19,999	13	292 to 785	509	446	369	417
40,000 +	4	474 to 545	502	483	448	415
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	11	159 to 715	508	483	448	407
Counties	2	301 to 329	301	304	289	294
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	4	381 to 794	669	606	540	490
10,000 – 99,999	15	138 to 668	469	441	399	393
100,000 +	5	408 to 679	431	373	344	345
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	53	63 to 683	196	176	172	193
5,000 – 9,999	55	91 to 638	237	221	212	230
10,000 – 19,999	33	153 to 572	292	273	274	260
20,000 – 39,999	10	256 to 534	450	415	390	368
40,000 – 99,999	2	2 to 468	468	443	408	371
100,000 +						
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	312	1 to 1,184	256	231	231	243

FIR reference: SLC 91 1202 13.

Conditions:

Lower-tier municipalities in Southern Ontario were not included if they reported that the upper-tier was responsible for police services.

Municipalities were not included if the only expenditure reported was the allocation of program support.

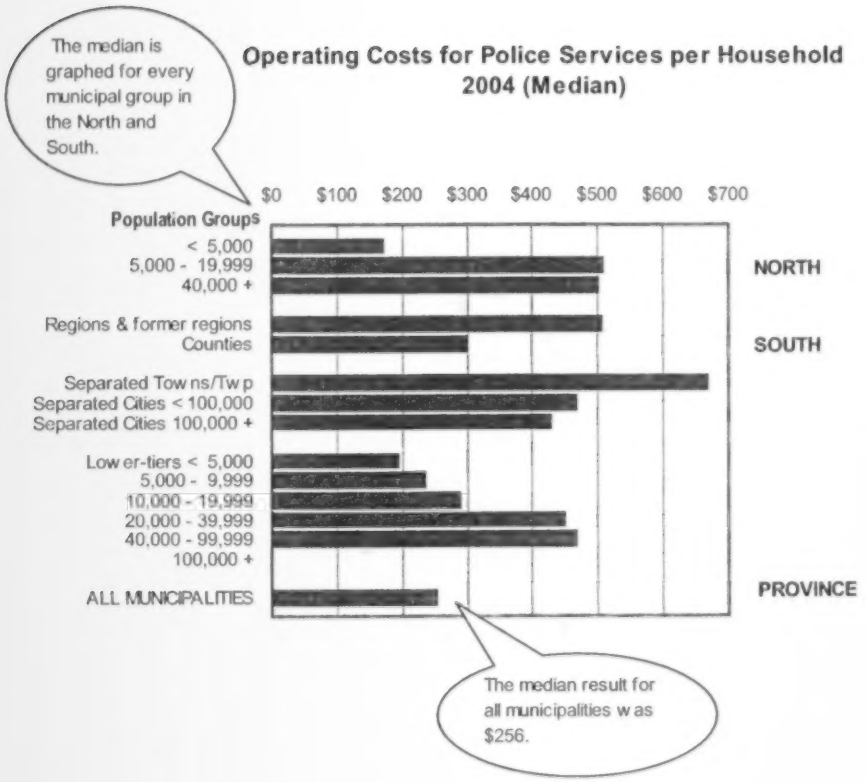
Subject to conditions, 312 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 231reported in 2002 and 2003, and 243 reported in 2001. Note that the median and number of municipalities reporting differ from past reports because the conditions used differ in this report.

All Municipalities refers to the total number of municipalities reporting, subject to conditions.

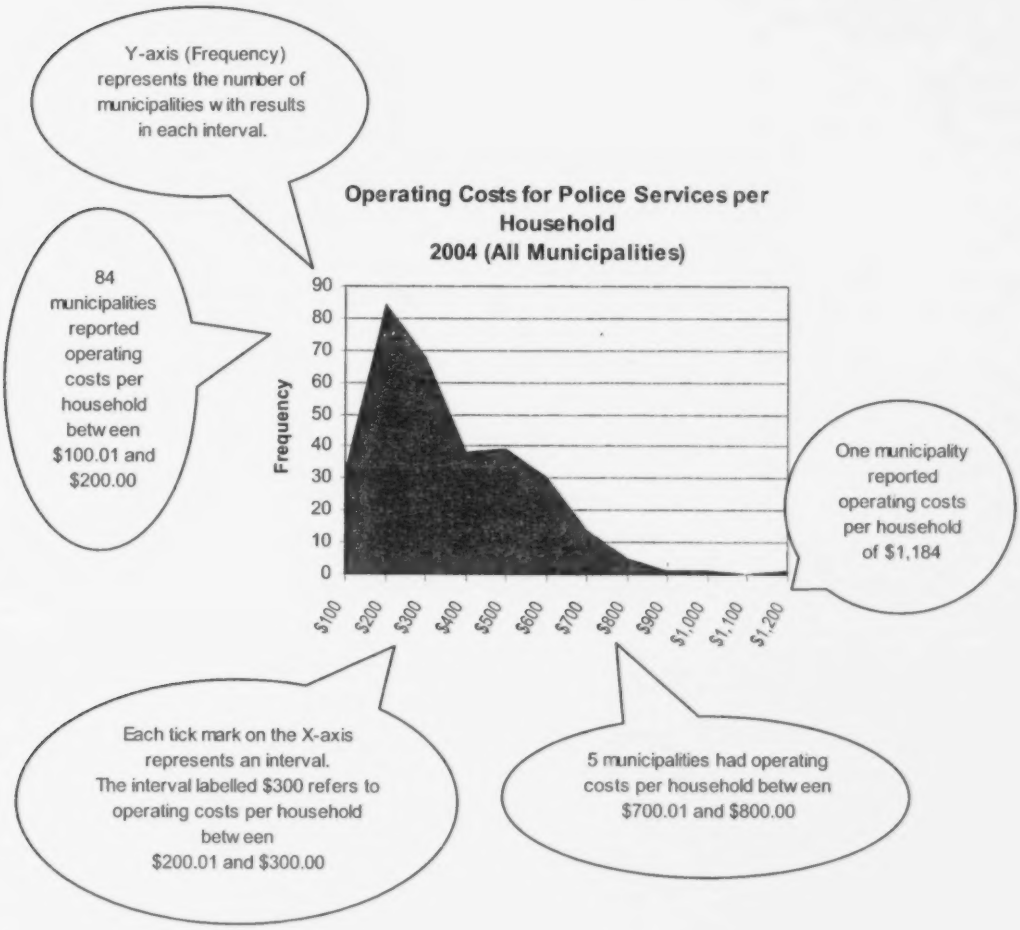
FIR reference means the Schedule, Line, Column in the Financial Information Return (FIR) where the performance measure is reported.

Notes describe the conditions set to exclude errors in the data.

How To Read a Bar Graph



How To Read the Graph of a Frequency Distribution



General Government: Efficiency

Governance and corporate management as a percentage of total municipal operating costs.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for governance and corporate management}}{\text{Total municipal operating costs}} \times 100$$

Operating costs for governance and corporate management as a percentage of total municipal operating costs

Population	Reporting #	Range %	2004 Median %	2003 Median %	2002 Median %	2001 Median %
NORTH						
< 5,000	110	1.2 to 43.1	13.3	13.2	14.1	
5,000 – 19,999	13	1.1 to 14.0	7.8	7.5	6.5	13.8
20,000 +	4	2.2 to 8.8	2.9	3.2	2.9	4.9
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	12	1.1 to 5.5	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.7
Counties	20	1.4 to 8.3	3.4	4.1	4.0	1.4
Single-tiers						
<10,000	4	0.8 to 9.8	3.4	2.9	2.9	
10,000 – 99,999	15	0.6 to 10.6	4.4	3.7	5.3	5.9
100,000 +	5	2.0 to 5.0	3.8	4.5	4.7	4.5
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	68	1.4 to 39.4	11.6	13.3	13.2	
5,000 – 9,999	70	1.6 to 25.6	10.8	11.1	11.4	
10,000 – 19,999	57	1.4 to 24.5	9.3	10.1	9.6	5.1
20,000 – 39,999	17	1.0 to 39.2	8.5	8.1	9.3	7.8
40,000 – 99,999	11	3.2 to 12.6	7.0	5.9	6.1	9.5
100,000 +	11	3.1 to 15.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	3.6
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	417	0.6 to 43.1	9.1	9.3	9.3	4.9

FIR reference: SLC 91 0203 13. Subject to conditions, 417 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 421 reported the measure in 2003, and 415 reported in 2002. In 2001, only 29 municipalities reported the measure, reflecting the fact that municipalities had a choice of reporting this measure or another measure based on different government categories.

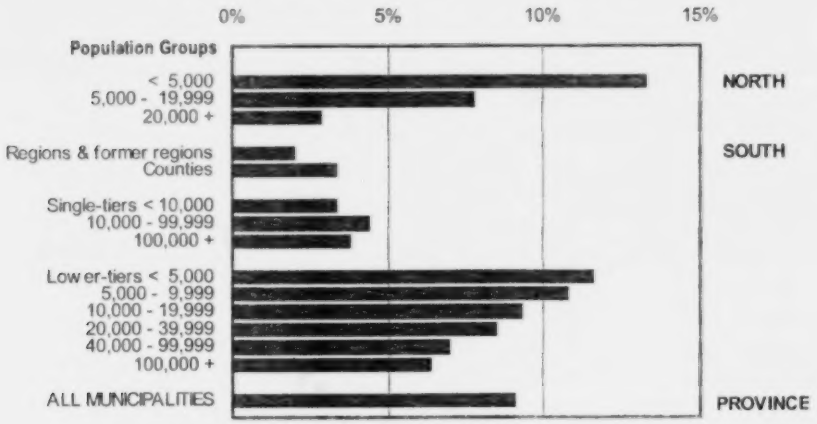
Conditions:

- Payments to the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (SLC 42 5210 01) must be included in Schedule 40, Revenue Fund Expenditures, as contracted services on the line for corporate management (SLC 40 0250 04).
- If MPAC expenditures are reported on the line for program support, operating costs for the measure will be understated because MPAC payments are backed out.

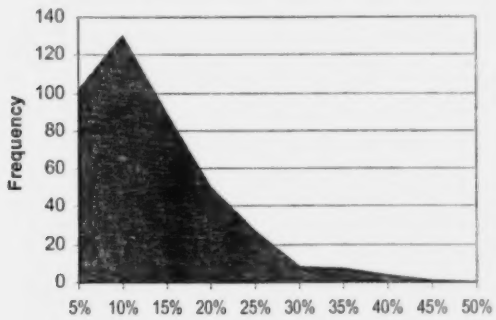
General Government: Efficiency

Governance and corporate management as a percentage of total municipal operating costs.

Operating Costs for Governance and Corporate Management as a Percentage of Total Municipal Operating Costs, 2004 (Median)



Operating Costs for Governance and Corporate Management as a Percentage of Total Municipal Operating Costs, 2004 (All Municipalities)



Objective

Efficient municipal government.

Notes

Since the general government measure is expressed as a percentage, the proportion of total municipal operating costs spent on general government is measured rather than cost per unit.

In 2001 only 29 municipalities reported this measure since municipalities had a choice of general government categories. Municipalities using the categories of governance, corporate management and program support reported this measure. Municipalities using the categories of members of council, general government support and corporate management reported another measure, general government support as a percentage of total municipal operating costs. Starting in 2002, all municipalities use the categories of governance, corporate management and program support and report this measure.

A municipality is not included in the summary if it reported payments to the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC), but did not include the amount in expenditures for contracted services on the line for corporate management in Schedule 40, Revenue Fund Expenditures, of the FIR. Note that if MPAC expenditures are reported instead on the line for program support, operating costs will be understated because MPAC payments are netted out.

If a municipality includes tax write-offs in operating costs for general government, the measure will be higher than if tax write-offs were reported on the schedule for Continuity of Taxes Receivable, Schedule 72. This occurs because tax write-offs reported in the continuity schedule are not included in operating costs.

Payments made by municipalities in the Greater Toronto Area for the equalization of social assistance and social housing are included in the denominator, total municipal operating costs, but are not included in the numerator, operating costs for governance and corporate management.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) payments are reported on the correct line in Schedule 40 of the FIR. If MPAC payments are reported on the line for program support, operating costs may be very low or negative.
- Method for the allocation of program support (indirect costs).
- Full-time versus part-time councillors.
- Responsibility for Provincial Offences Act administration.
- Inclusion of tax write-offs in corporate management.
- Centralized versus decentralized administration of services.
- Whether the administration of functional areas is included in corporate management or reported in functional areas.
- When staff performs administrative and departmental functions, whether a portion of staff salaries are reported in functional areas.

Fire Services: Efficiency

Operating costs for fire services per $1,000 of property assessment.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for fire services}}{\text{Total property assessment / 1,000}}$$

Operating costs for fire services per $1,000 of property assessment

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $	2002 Median $	2001 Median $	2000 Median $
NORTH							
< 5,000	109	0.03 to 5.29	0.80	0.77	0.81	0.79	0.69
5,000 – 19,999	13	0.55 to 3.70	1.06	1.31	1.26	1.13	1.04
20,000 +	4	1.95 to 2.70	2.66	2.61	2.39	2.35	2.20
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	4	1.04 to 1.76	1.43	1.35	1.44	1.27	1.43
Counties							
Single-tiers							
< 10,000	4	0.25 to 2.03	0.51	0.69	0.59	0.63	0.50
10,000 – 99,999	15	0.44 to 2.95	1.84	1.52	1.63	1.81	1.83
100,000 +	5	1.15 to 2.16	1.53	1.57	1.48	1.45	1.22
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	68	-0.08 to 3.46	0.45	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.42
5,000 – 9,999	70	0.15 to 2.19	0.41	0.43	0.46	0.45	0.46
10,000 – 19,999	57	0.26 to 2.12	0.44	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.47
20,000 – 39,999	17	0.36 to 2.37	0.57	0.58	0.63	0.60	0.58
40,000 – 99,999	11	0.52 to 2.31	1.07	1.13	1.28	1.22	1.30
100,000 +	11	0.65 to 1.88	0.93	1.02	1.07	0.96	1.01
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	388	-0.08 to 5.29	0.58	0.62	0.62	0.61	0.55

FIR reference: SLC 91 1101 13. Subject to conditions, 388 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 391 reported in 2003, 400 reported in 2002, 380 reported in 2001, and 443 reported in 2000.

Conditions:

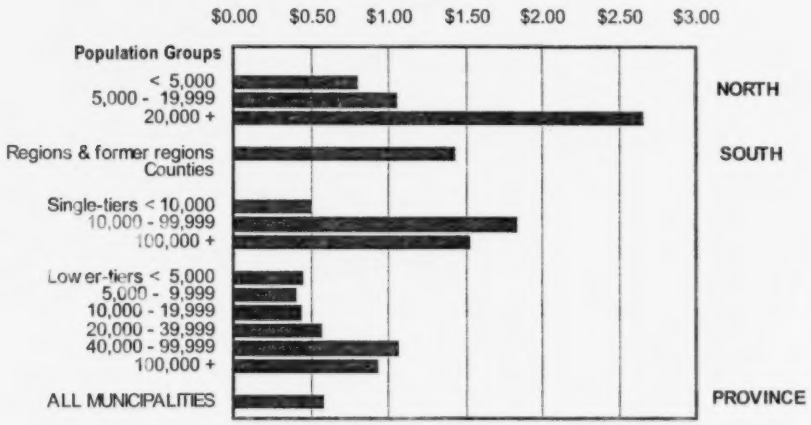
- Municipality is not an upper-tier.
- Municipalities were not included if the only expenditure reported was the allocation of program support. (Municipalities were included if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures were greater than zero.)

NOTES: Fire service is a single-tier and lower-tier responsibility. Municipalities reporting in the regions and former regions group are single-tier municipalities which were former regions.

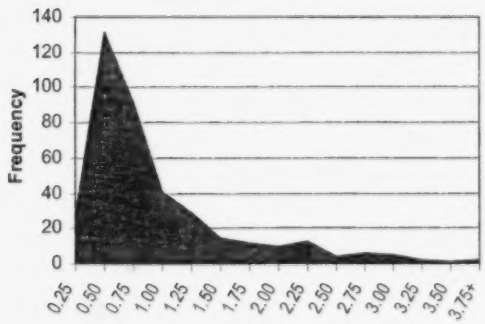
Fire Services: Efficiency

Operating costs for fire services per $1,000 of property assessment.

Operating Costs for Fire Services per $1,000 of Property Assessment 2004 (Median)



Operating Costs for Fire Services per $1,000 of Property Assessement 2004 (All Municipalities)



Objective

Efficient fire services.

Notes

Fire service is the responsibility of single-tier municipalities and local municipalities in a two-tier system.

The denominator is based on market value assessment and varies from municipality to municipality. Total assessment for a municipality will reflect regional values, the mix of residential, commercial and industrial properties and the urban/rural characteristics of the municipality. Low total assessment can make the performance measurement result disproportionately high while high assessment can make the result appear low.

A municipality will have a negative value for the efficiency measure if operating costs in the numerator are less than revenue received from other municipalities for fire services.

One municipality stated its objective is efficient municipal fire services and compliance with the Fire Protection and Prevention Act.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Total assessment.
- The composition of the fire fighting force: salaried, volunteer, combination.
- Whether staff is full-time and/or part-time.
- Salary schedules.
- Urban and rural mix.
- Urban form.
- Density.
- Size of municipality and service area.
- Joint service provisions including Mutual Aid agreements with neighbouring municipalities.
- Incidents of structural and wildland fires.
- High cost for standby services. Number of call outs.
- Age of equipment and vehicles.
- Service level decisions made by local councils on response time and other services can affect the number of firefighters on staff and the number of halls and equipment levels.

- Whether emergency coordination and an emergency operations centre are part of the fire services budget.
- Fire departments offer a wide variety of services which include fire suppression, fire prevention, fire code enforcement, public education, first response medical service, hazardous material first response, auto extrication, rescue (high angle, water), mutual aid to other municipalities. Some municipalities offer specialized services such as highway rescue or ice/water rescue.
- Whether hydrant maintenance is included in fire services or included in water services.
- Whether the municipality provides airport-related emergency response service.

Police Services: Efficiency

Operating costs for police services per household.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for police services}}{\text{Total households}}$$

Operating costs for police services per household

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $	2002 Median $	2001 Median $
NORTH						
< 5,000	105	2 to 1,184	172	144	138	149
5,000 – 19,999	13	292 to 785	509	446	369	417
20,000 +	4	474 to 545	502	483	448	415
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	11	159 to 715	508	483	448	407
Counties	2	301 to 329	301	304	289	294
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	4	381 to 794	669	606	540	490
10,000 – 99,999	15	138 to 668	469	441	399	393
100,000 +	5	408 to 679	431	373	344	345
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	53	63 to 683	196	176	172	193
5,000 – 9,999	55	91 to 638	237	221	212	230
10,000 – 19,999	33	153 to 572	292	273	274	260
20,000 – 39,999	10	256 to 534	450	415	390	368
40,000 – 99,999	2	2 to 468	468	443	408	371
100,000 +						
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	312	2 to 1,184	256	231	231	243

FIR reference: SLC 91 1202 13.

Conditions:

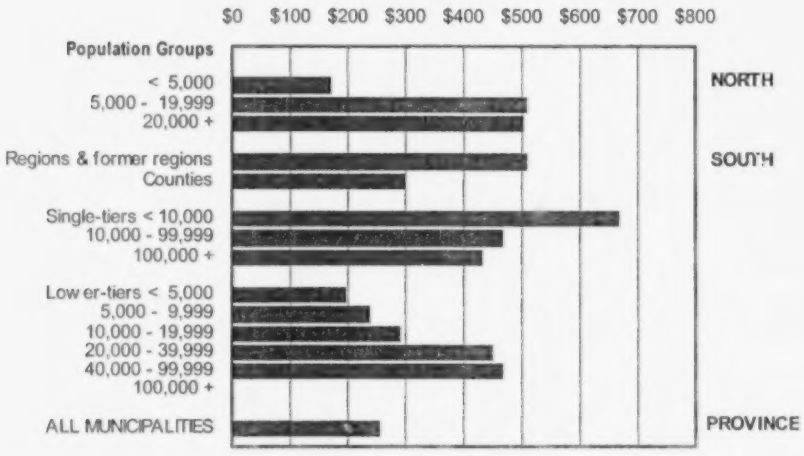
- Lower-tier municipalities in Southern Ontario were not included if they reported that the upper-tier was responsible for police services.
- Municipalities were not included if the only expenditure reported was the allocation of program support.

Subject to conditions, 312 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 231reported in 2002 and 2003, and 243 reported in 2001. Note that the median and number of municipalities reporting differ from past reports because the conditions used differ in this report.

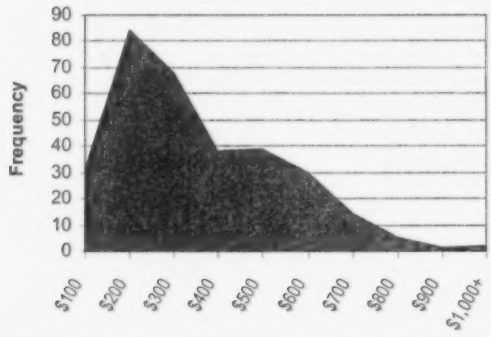
Police Services: Efficiency

Operating costs for police services per household.

Operating Costs for Police Services per Household
2004 (Median)



Operating Costs for Police Services per Household
2004 (All Municipalities)



Objective Efficient police services.

Notes Only one efficiency measure is calculated for a municipality, even if service is provided by two or more police forces. (Some amalgamated municipalities have separate contracts for areas which were separate municipalities before the amalgamation.)

If a county or region is responsible for police services, results for local area municipalities are not included in the summary. This is because residual costs reported by local area municipalities are automatically calculated as an efficiency measure regardless of whether a municipality is responsible for a service.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether expenditures for OPP services are reported as contracted services or external transfers. Expenditures reported as external transfers are not part of the operating cost formula in 2004 and will result in an understated measure.
- Service area and population.
- Influx of vehicles and persons from surrounding areas, e.g. commuters, tourists.
- Range of services, e.g. patrol, investigations, community relations, crime prevention, court security, specialized activities such as tactical response and forensic investigation.
- Whether dispatch services include EMS and fire services.
- Joint police service agreements.
- Facilities, maintenance and fleet costs.
- Labour costs.
- Urban and rural mix.
- Proximity and quantity of higher risk facilities: half-way houses, correctional facilities, mental health facilities. Lower-risk facilities (military bases, major hydro corridors, tourism attractions)
- Composition of police force (e.g. uniform and civilian).
- Unique geographical considerations (e.g. policing major bodies of water).
- One-time special events such as the arrival of a world leader.
- Infrequent events (natural or manmade disasters).
- Higher incidents of more complex crimes which require additional resources, such as homicides.
- Border crossings to U.S.
- Whether police services are provided on a contractual basis to an airport or casino. Note that only revenue received for services provided to other municipalities and revenue received for service provided outside municipal borders is subtracted from operating costs. Municipalities providing service to airports or casinos will have higher unit costs.
- Adjustments to collective agreements settlements and new settlements which include repayments may inflate operating costs for the reporting year.

Police Services: Effectiveness

Violent crime rate per 1,000 persons.

$$\frac{\text{Total number of actual incidents of violent crime, including incidents involving youths}}{\text{Population / 1,000}}$$

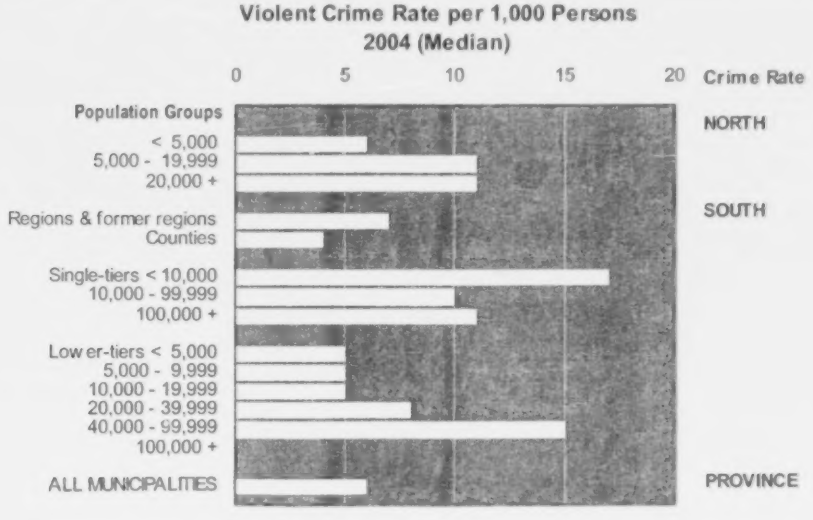
Violent crime rate per 1,000 persons

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH						
< 5,000	91	0 to 75	6	6	7	6
5,000 – 19,999	12	4 to 28	11	15	15	13
20,000 +	4	0 to 15	11	14	15	15
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	11	4 to 12	7	8	8	9
Counties	2	4	4	4	6	5
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	3	5 to 17	17	15	20	19
10,000 – 99,999	15	4 to 23	10	10	11	12
100,000 +	5	8 to 13	11	10	10	10
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	59	0 to 31	5	5	6	6
5,000 – 9,999	54	2 to 50	5	5	6	6
10,000 – 19,999	34	2 to 30	5	6	7	8
20,000 – 39,999	9	3 to 14	8	8	5	9
40,000 – 99,999	1	15	15	13	11	13
100,000 +						
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	300	0 to 75	6	6	7	7

FIR reference: SLC 92 1258 07. Subject to conditions, 300 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 312 reported in 2003, 313 reported in 2002, and 283 reported in 2001.

Condition: Number of actual incidents for total crimes in SLC 92 1263 05 is greater than 0.

NOTES: 2001 crime rate has been recast for municipalities with population over 100,000.



Police Services: Effectiveness

Property crime rate per 1,000 persons.

Total number of actual incidents of property crime, including incidents involving youths

Population / 1,000

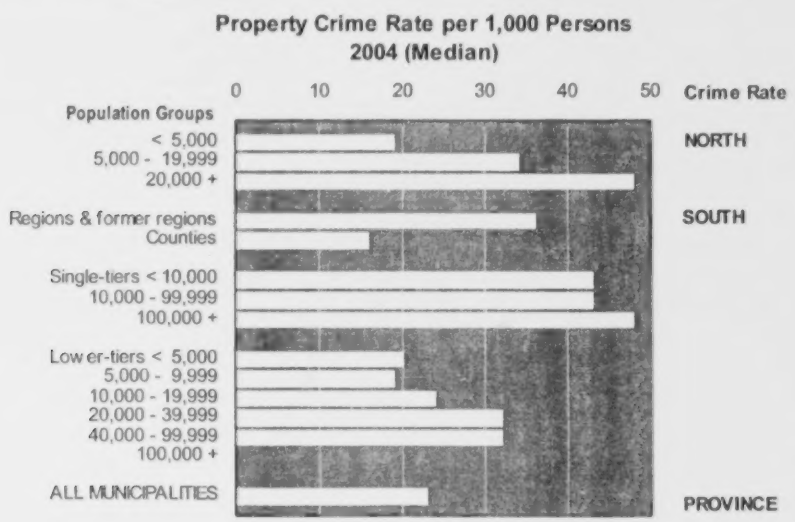
Property crime rate per 1,000 persons

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH						
< 5,000	92	2 to 1,000	19	20	21	23
5,000 – 19,999	12	22 to 80	34	45	36	41
20,000 +	4	1 to 58	48	55	53	53
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	11	20 to 43	36	37	35	36
Counties	2	16 to 17	16	20	21	21
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	3	24 to 52	43	16	28	27
10,000 – 99,999	15	21 to 77	43	44	41	46
100,000 +	5	41 to 75	48	52	53	50
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	59	4 to 67	20	23	25	26
5,000 – 9,999	54	5 to 413	19	21	21	21
10,000 – 19,999	34	9 to 79	24	27	29	29
20,000 – 39,999	9	17 to 69	32	37	23	36
40,000 – 99,999	1	32	32	33	32	37
100,000 +						
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	301	1 to 1,000	23	25	26	28

FIR reference: SLC 92 1259 07. Subject to conditions, 301 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 312 reported the measure in 2003, 313 reported in 2002, and 286 reported in 2001.

Condition: Number of actual incidents for total crimes in SLC 92 1263 05 is greater than 0.

NOTES: 2001 crime rate is recast for municipalities with population over 100,000.



Police Services: Effectiveness

Total crime rate per 1,000 persons (Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic).

$$\frac{\text{Total number of actual incidents of violent crime, property crime, and other Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic}}{\text{Population / 1,000}}$$

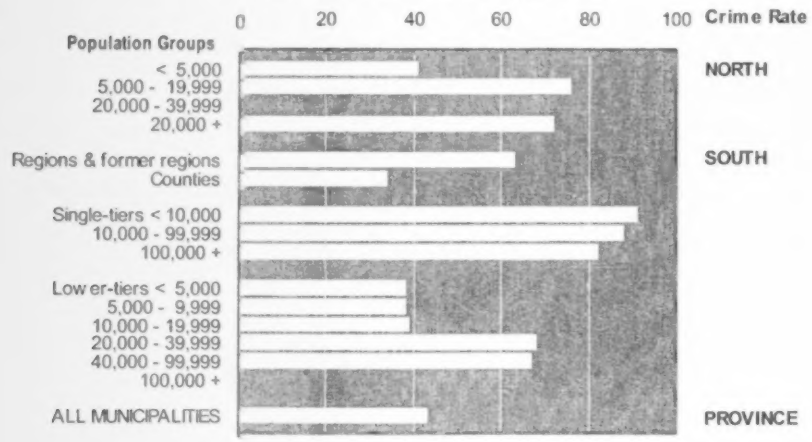
Total crime rate per 1,000 persons (Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic)

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #
NORTH					
< 5,000	87	9 to 1,393	41	46	49
5,000 – 19,999	12	31 to 305	76	77	77
20,000 +	4	3 to 106	72	92	128
SOUTH					
Regions & Former Regions	11	39 to 73	63	65	68
Counties	2	34 to 40	34	37	43
Single-tiers					
< 10,000	3	48 to 191	91	73	90
10,000 – 99,999	15	41 to 137	88	93	83
100,000 +	5	77 to 111	82	84	81
Lower-tiers					
< 5,000	58	16 to 110	38	46	49
5,000 – 9,999	54	13 to 531	38	41	44
10,000 – 19,999	34	21 to 151	39	45	52
20,000 – 39,999	9	36 to 252	68	61	47
40,000 – 99,999	1	67	67	67	71
100,000 +					
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	295	3 to 1,393	44	50	54

FIR reference: SLC 92 1263 07. Subject to conditions, 295 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 302 reported in 2003, and 297 reported in 2002.

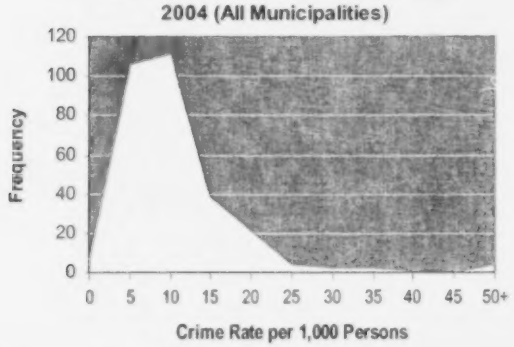
Condition: Number of actual incidents for other crimes is greater than 0 (SLC 92 1262 05 > 0).

Total Crime Rate (Violent, Property and Other Crimes) per 1,000 Persons, 2004 (Median)

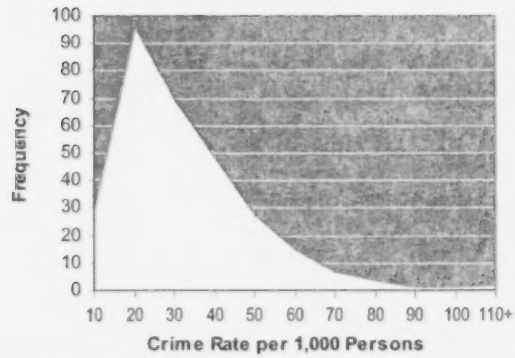


Police Services: Effectiveness
Property crime rate per 1,000 persons.
Violent crime rate per 1,000 persons.
Total crime rate per 1,000 persons (Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic).

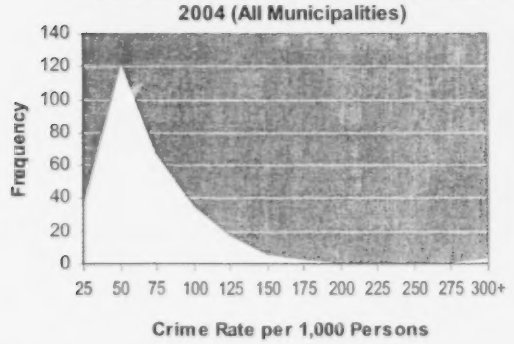
Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Persons
2004 (All Municipalities)



Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Persons
2004 (All Municipalities)



Total Crime Rate per 1,000 Persons
(Criminal Code Offences, Excluding Traffic)
2004 (All Municipalities)



Objective

Safe communities

Notes

To be included in the summary report, municipalities must have reported a total crime rate greater than zero.

Total crime rate includes violent crime, property crime and other Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic. It does not include crimes pertaining to drugs or other federal statutes.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Demographics.
- Population density.
- Transient populations such as commuters and tourists.
- Urban and rural mix.
- Business and residential mix.
- Local economic cycles.
- Preventive and educational programs.
- Community involvement and partnerships.
- Political priorities and specific targeted policing initiatives.
- Variation in the interpretation of Statistics Canada guidelines.

In addition, total crime rate is influenced by the reporting of the crime rate for other Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic.

Police Services: Effectiveness

Number of youths charged per 1,000 youths.

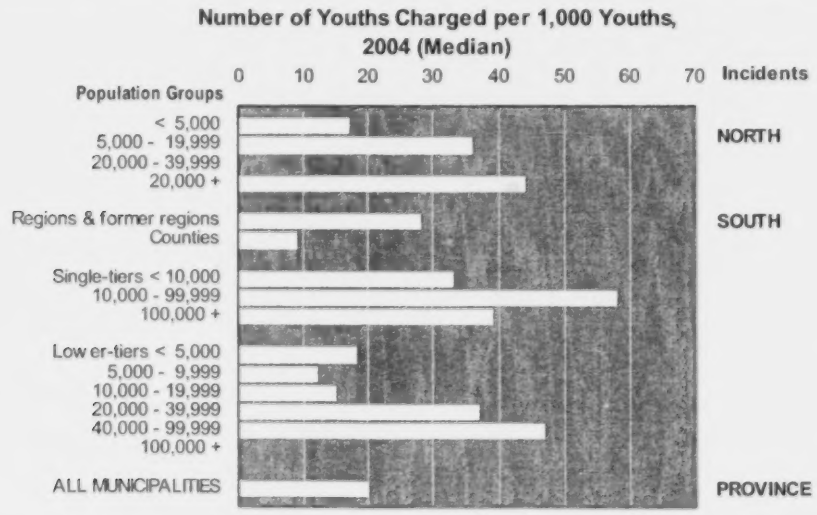
$$\frac{\text{Total number of youths charged}}{\text{Youth Population / 1,000}}$$

Number of youths charged per 1,000 youths

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #
NORTH					
< 5,000	66	0 to 264	17	17	18
5,000 – 19,999	12	10 to 88	36	50	59
20,000 +	3	17 to 55	44	50	79
SOUTH					
Regions & Former Regions	11	17 to 53	28	28	41
Counties	2	9 to 25	9	11	10
Single-tiers					
< 10,000	2	33 to 122	33	26	85
10,000 – 99,999	13	15 to 152	58	61	61
100,000 +	4	12 to 51	39	26	22
Lower-tiers					
< 5,000	41	0 to 83	18	23	18
5,000 – 9,999	47	0 to 67	12	13	14
10,000 – 19,999	31	0 to 78	15	20	23
20,000 – 39,999	9	18 to 81	37	27	16
40,000 – 99,999	1	47	47	60	
100,000 +					
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	242	0 to 264	20	23	24

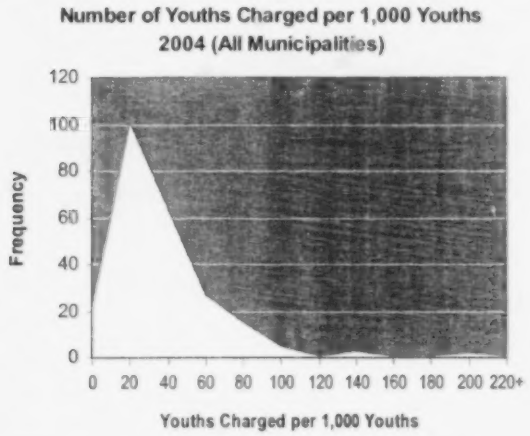
FIR reference: SLC 92 1264 07. Subject to conditions, 242 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 225 reported in 2003, and 177 reported in 2002.

Condition: Total population divided by 1,000 is greater than Youth population (SLC 90 0020 01 / 1,000 > SLC 92 1264 06)



Police Services: Effectiveness

Number of youths charged per 1,000 youths.



Objective

Safe Communities.

Notes

The measure does not include the number of youths who receive a resolution other than a charge, such as a "caution".

Factors affecting results

The number of youths charged is influenced by:

- Availability of data.
- Demographics.
- Population density.
- Urban and rural mix.
- Business and residential mix.
- Local economic cycles.
- Preventive and educational programs.
- Community involvement and partnerships.
- Political priorities and specific targeted policing initiatives.
- Variation in the interpretation of Statistics Canada guidelines.
- YCJA with out of court resolutions.

Paved Roads: Efficiency

Operating costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for paved (hard top) roads}}{\text{Total paved lane kilometres}}$$

Operating costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $	2002 Median $
NORTH					
< 5,000	73	29 to 15,085	1,177	1,026	982
5,000 – 19,999	12	176 to 5,860	1,289	1,553	1,777
20,000 +	4	679 to 14,516	5,853	2,264	1,767
SOUTH					
Regions & Former Regions	12	677 to 5,354	1,671	1,457	2,231
Counties	18	136 to 3,314	479	499	570
Single-tiers					
< 10,000	3	1,139 to 6,420	1,736	1,213	1,441
10,000 – 99,999	15	324 to 7,142	1,055	1,130	1,336
100,000 +	4	538 to 1,340	972	948	866
Lower-tiers					
< 5,000	56	96 to 7,123	504	686	916
5,000 – 9,999	63	112 to 22,146	1,041	931	996
10,000 – 19,999	54	148 to 6,124	827	710	595
20,000 – 39,999	17	305 to 9,257	1,288	750	614
40,000 – 99,999	11	389 to 3,190	847	905	885
100,000 +	11	422 to 10,889	1,064	1,043	1,053
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	353	29 to 22,146	1,041	901	1,022

FIR reference: SLC 91 2105 13. Subject to conditions, 353 municipalities reported in 2004, 372 municipalities reported in 2003, and 344 reported in 2002.

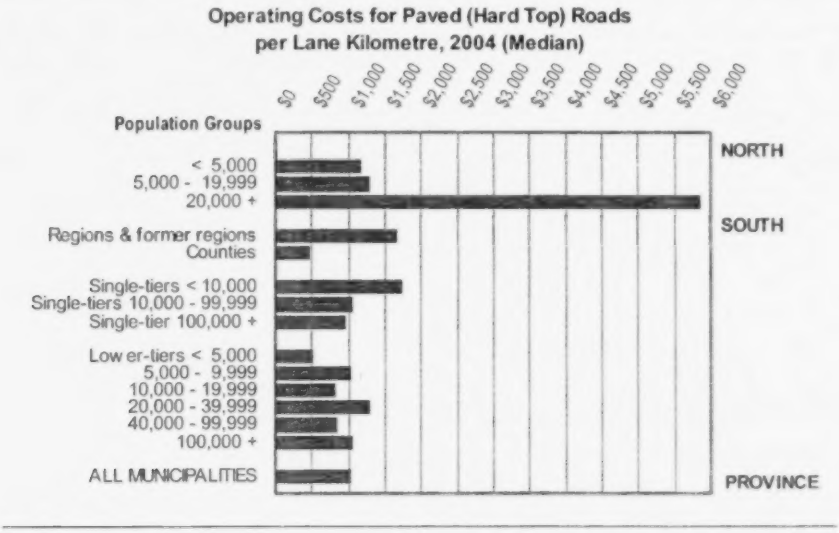
In 2004, 4 municipalities in the North with populations greater than 20,000 reported the measure while only 3 reported in 2003 and 2002. The small number of municipalities reporting affected the median.

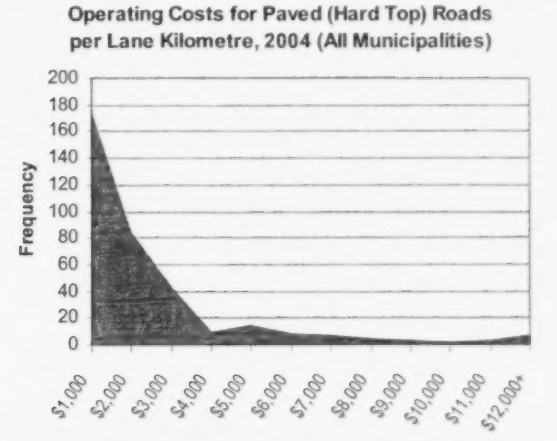
Conditions:

- The sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenses and interfunctional adjustments does not equal 0. This eliminates municipalities that report only the allocation of program support or revenue from other municipalities in operating costs.
- Municipalities were excluded if the number of lane kilometres exceeded the number of lane kilometres in the municipal road system in SLC 94 2202 02, when that line was completed.
- Salaries, wages and employee benefits do not equal 1.

Paved Roads: Efficiency

Operating costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre.





Unpaved Roads: Efficiency

Operating costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for unpaved (loose top) roads}}{\text{Total unpaved lane kilometres}}$$

Operating costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $	2002 Median $
NORTH					
< 5,000	78	169 to 12,361	1,183	954	950
5,000 – 19,999	12	625 to 5,929	1,826	2,040	1,582
20,000 +	4	1,584 to 14,516	1,881	1,845	3,914
SOUTH					
Regions & Former Regions	5	1,055 to 4,883	2,790	2,405	3,226
Counties	8	1,354 to 7,488	2,577	1,962	2,000
Single-tiers					
< 10,000	1	3,571	3,571	1,295	3,557
10,000 – 99,999	8	780 to 7,002	1,603	1,787	2,946
100,000 +	4	205 to 6,021	1,541	1,466	1,575
Lower-tiers					
< 5,000	54	81 to 5,668	873	902	984
5,000 – 9,999	58	118 to 10,359	1,292	1,238	1,251
10,000 – 19,999	45	415 to 14,275	1,487	1,342	1,296
20,000 – 39,999	13	699 to 6,677	2,866	1,674	2,674
40,000 – 99,999	9	2,168 to 8,191	3,589	2,648	2,928
100,000 +	4	3,037 to 5,953	4,476	6,833	3,380
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	303	81 to 14,516	1,344	1,255	1,268

FIR reference: SLC 91 2106 13. Subject to conditions, 303 municipalities reported in 2004, 324 reported in 2003, and 303 reported in 2002.

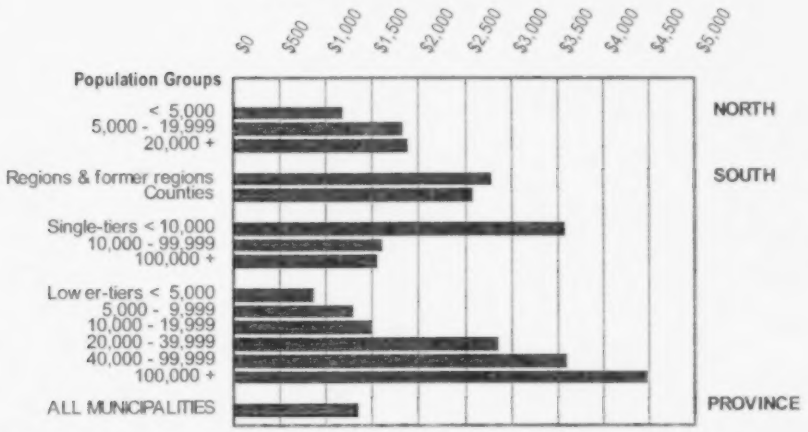
Conditions:

- The sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenses is greater than 0. This eliminates municipalities that report only negative interfunctional adjustments or the allocation of program support or revenue from other municipalities in operating costs.
- Municipalities were excluded if the number of unpaved lane kilometres exceeded the number of lane kilometres in the municipal road system in SLC 94 2202 02, when that line was completed.
- Municipalities were excluded if the measure exceeded $20,000 per lane kilometre.
- Municipalities were excluded if the measure was less than $1.50 per lane kilometre.

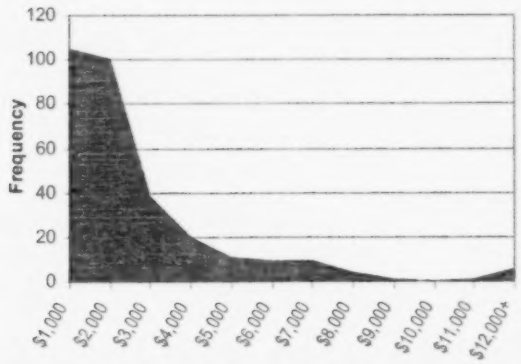
Unpaved Roads: Efficiency

Operating costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre.

Operating Costs for Unpaved (Loose Top) Roads per Lane Kilometre, 2004 (Median)



Operating Costs for Unpaved (Loose Top) Roads per Lane Kilometre, 2004 (All Municipalities)



Paved and Unpaved Roads: Efficiency

Operating costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre.
Operating costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre.

Objective

Efficient maintenance of paved and unpaved roads.

Some regions reported road maintenance objectives as:

- Eliminate hazards to vehicular traffic.
- Protect the investment in road surface.
- Maintain a smooth and safe riding surface.
- Safely accommodate emergency stopping of vehicles.
- Prevent accumulation of water on travelled portion of roadway, thereby preventing and reducing surface defects.
- Provide lateral support of base and surface courses.

Notes

This measure does not include capital costs.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Financial reporting practices, including whether a municipality keeps separate accounts for paved and unpaved roads.
- Whether indirect costs are included as part of roadways, e.g. supervision, technical support, building/stock maintenance, training, utilities, etc.
- Size of municipality.
- Number of lane kilometres.
- Accuracy of estimate of number of lane kilometres.
- Width of lanes affects surface area maintained.
- Percentage of road types, such as arterial, local roads and residential streets.
- Traffic volume and type of traffic.
- Proportion of heavy trucks in the traffic stream.
- Climate, including frequency and severity of freezes and thaws, rainfall events.
- Urban and rural mix.
- Housing density, development patterns, urban form.
- Age and condition of road network.
- Age of equipment.

- Service level decisions made by local council, including pavement standards, maintenance standards.
- Whether older rural roads have an engineered base. (Severe winters may cause break-ups on older rural roads which do not have an engineered base.)
- Presence of proactive, preventative maintenance program.
- Inclusion of sidewalks, walkways, alleys.
- Costs incurred as a result of a natural disaster.
- Special road projects can vary significantly from year to year.
- Whether leaf pickup is reported as a roadways expenditure or solid waste expenditure.
- Changes in fuel prices, labour, contract costs for road maintenance activities.

Adequacy of Roads: Effectiveness

Percentage of paved lane kilometres where the condition is rated as good to very good.

$$\frac{\text{Number of paved lane kilometres rated as good to very good}}{\text{Total number of paved lane kilometres}} \times 100$$

Percentage of paved lane kilometres where the condition is rated as good to very good

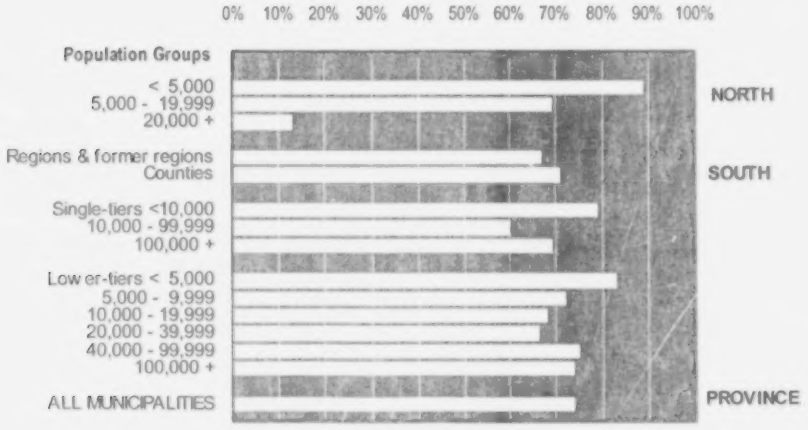
Population	Reporting #	Range %	2004 Median %	2003 Median %	2002 Median %	2001 Median %
NORTH						
< 5,000	75	10 to 100	89	90	97	100
5,000 – 19,999	8	31 to 100	69	74	61	37
20,000 +	2	13 to 70	13	13	22	30
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	11	34 to 85	67	67	67	65
Counties	17	24 to 100	71	70	61	67
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	3	78 to 81	79	75	75	76
10,000 – 99,999	14	37 to 74	60	63	61	61
100,000 +	5	39 to 73	69	39	37	40
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	52	19 to 100	83	78	79	75
5,000 – 9,999	65	10 to 100	72	75	73	79
10,000 – 19,999	49	16 to 100	68	70	70	71
20,000 – 39,999	14	9 to 100	66	66	70	70
40,000 – 99,999	11	30 to 85	75	75	77	75
100,000 +	11	47 to 100	74	74	72	71
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	337	9 to 100	74	74	75	75

FIR reference: SLC 92 2152 07. Subject to conditions, 337 municipalities reported in 2004, 332 municipalities reported in 2003, 315 reported in 2002, and 271 reported in 2001.

Conditions:

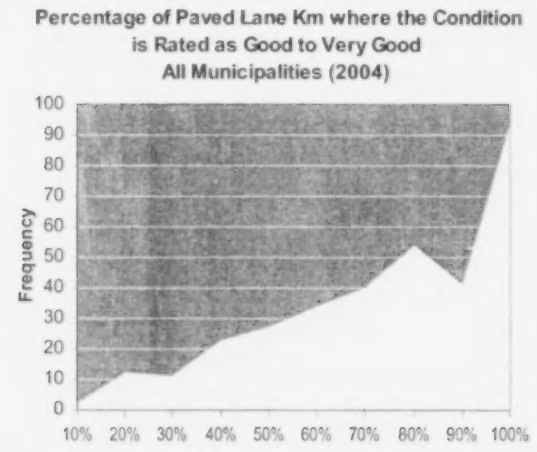
- Measure is greater than 0. Measure is less than or equal to 100%.
- Municipalities were excluded if the number of lane kilometres exceeded the number of lane kilometres in the municipal road system in SLC 94 2202 02 when SLC 94 2202 02 was completed.

Percentage of Paved Lane Kilometres where the Condition is Rated as Good to Very Good, 2004 (Median)



Adequacy of Roads: Effectiveness

Percentage of paved lane kilometres where the condition is rated as good to very good.



Objective

Provide a paved road system that has a pavement condition that meets municipal objectives.

Notes

The ministry recommends that municipalities test the pavement condition using one of two established methods:

- Pavement Condition Index (PCI).
- Ministry of Transportation's Roads Inventory Management System (RIMS).

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Municipal budget and service level decisions
- Whether a sample or all lane kilometres are tested.
- Method of testing lane kilometres, i.e. visual inspection, estimate or use of a formal rating system based on PCI or RIMS.
- Local service standards.
- Frequency of rating road inventory.
- Types of roads: arterial, collector, local. Collector and local roads need a lesser PCI to be rated as adequate. Therefore, a municipality with predominantly local roads may have a higher adequacy rate for its roads system.

Roadways — Winter Control: Efficiency

Operating costs for winter control maintenance of roadways per lane kilometre.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for winter control maintenance of roadways}}{\text{Total lane kilometres maintained in winter}}$$

Operating costs for winter control maintenance of roadways per lane kilometre

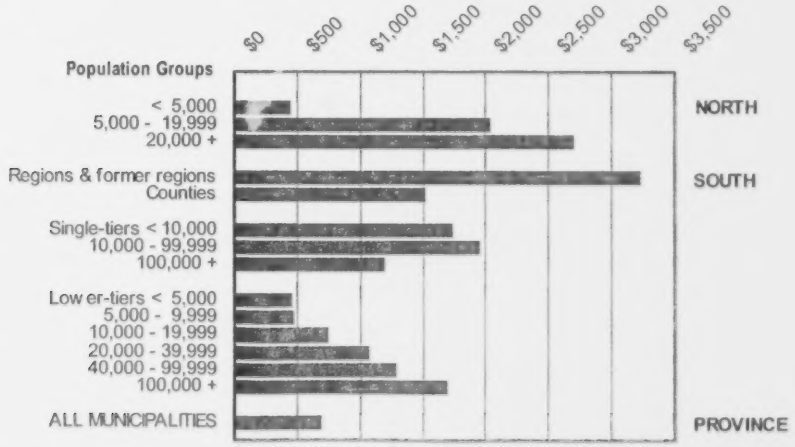
Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $	2002 Median $
NORTH					
< 5,000	84	52 to 6,691	452	440	460
5,000 – 19,999	11	450 to 4,403	2,029	1,809	1,265
20,000 +	4	1,460 to 6,852	2,700	2,575	3,028
SOUTH					
Regions & Former Regions	9	1,404 to 5,001	3,223	3,157	2,484
Counties	16	969 to 2,947	1,513	1,573	1,257
Single-tiers					
<10,000	3	900 to 2,198	1,739	1,613	833
10,000 – 99,999	12	835 to 3,016	1,949	2,278	1,494
100,000 +	4	650 to 4,437	1,196	1,248	1,013
Lower-tiers					
< 5,000	58	124 to 3,372	461	461	368
5,000 – 9,999	61	78 to 2,491	469	472	395
10,000 – 19,999	53	113 to 3,463	744	811	549
20,000 – 39,999	14	249 to 2,802	1,076	929	844
40,000 – 99,999	10	1,016 to 2,183	1,287	1,543	957
100,000 +	11	1,213 to 4,594	1,701	1,921	1,449
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	350	52 to 6,852	694	707	582

FIR reference: SLC 91 2203 13. Subject to conditions, 345 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 374 reported in 2003, and 356 reported in 2002.

Conditions:

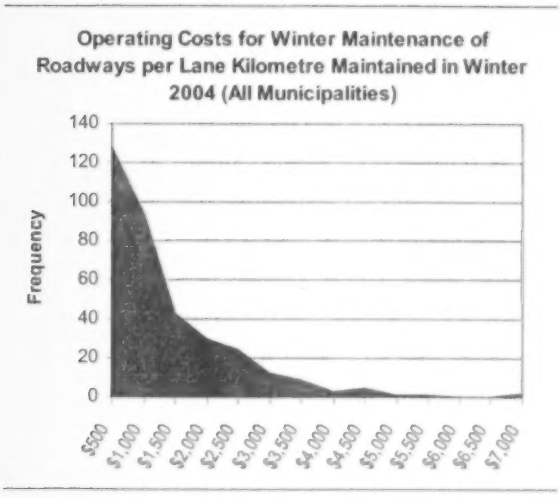
- Municipalities were excluded if the number of lane kilometres maintained in winter in the denominator exceeded the number of lane kilometres in the municipal road system in SLC 94 2202 02 when SLC 94 2202 02 was completed.

Operating Costs for Winter Maintenance of Roadways per Lane Kilometre Maintained in Winter, 2004 (Median)



Roadways — Winter Control: Efficiency

Operating costs for winter control maintenance of roadways per lane kilometre maintained in winter.



Objective

Efficient winter control maintenance of roadways.

Notes

Municipalities should take care that the number of lane kilometres maintained in winter reported in the denominator does not exceed the number of lane kilometres maintained in winter in the municipality (as reported in Schedule 94).

Some municipalities have historically reported winter control as part of roadways when reporting to the province. This may make it more difficult to identify winter maintenance costs used in performance measures. In some cases, winter maintenance costs may be understated, particularly where a municipality reports costs for materials only.

The winter control efficiency measure includes clearing sidewalks, parking lots and driveways for seniors and disabled persons, where these services are offered. Since not all municipalities provide these services, operating costs may be higher for municipalities which provide these services.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Financial reporting practices, including whether functional administration costs are included and whether winter control costs are recorded separately from roadways.
- Average snowfall and frequency and severity of winter storm events.

- Number and extent of areas prone to drifting.
- Road types, such as arterial and non-arterial roads.
- Urban and rural mix.
- Number of structures.
- Density.
- Traffic volume.
- Size of municipality and service area.
- Service level decisions made by local council, e.g. order of roads cleared, threshold for responding to a winter storm event, condition of clearing.
- Number of no-wing zones.
- Materials used – volume and price.
- Winter event prepardedness.
- Age of infrastructure.
- Age of equipment and vehicles.
- Contract prices.
- Cost of standby services.
- Fuel costs.
- Insurance costs.
- Competitive market conditions.

Roadways — Winter Control: Effectiveness

Percentage of winter events where the response met or exceeded locally determined road maintenance standards.

$$\frac{\text{Number of winter event responses that met or exceeded municipal road maintenance standards}}{\text{Total number of winter event responses}}$$

Percentage of winter events where the response met or exceeded locally determined road maintenance standards.

Population	Reporting #	Range %	2004 Median %	2003 Median %	2002 Median %	2001 Median %	2000 Median %
NORTH							
< 5,000	80	60% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
5,000 – 19,999	11	83% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%
20,000 +	4	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	12	98% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Counties	16	92% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Single-tiers							
< 10,000	3	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
10,000 – 99,999	15	78% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100,000 +	5	91% to 100%	100%	97%	96%	94%	97%
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	52	63% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
5,000 – 9,999	64	75% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
10,000 – 19,999	52	71% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
20,000 – 39,999	16	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
40,000 – 99,999	11	70% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100,000 +	11	96% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	352	60% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

FIR reference: SLC 92 2251 07. Subject to conditions, 352 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 352 reported in 2003, 348 reported in 2002, 320 reported in 2001, and 322 reported in 2000.

Conditions:

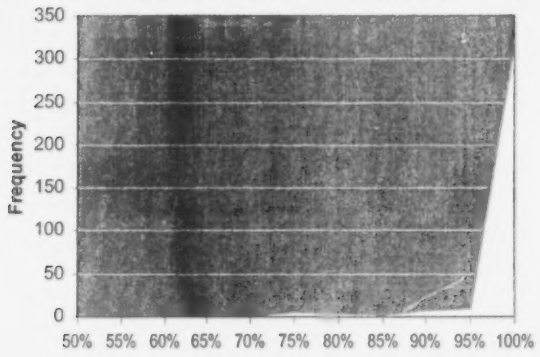
- Result does not exceed 100%.
- Number of winter events is greater than zero.

The median for 2004 is not graphed because all municipal groups had median results of 100%.

Roadways — Winter Control: Effectiveness

Percentage of winter events where the response met or exceeded locally determined road maintenance standards.

Percentage of Winter Events Where the Response Met or Exceeded Locally Determined Road Maintenance Standards, 2004 (All Municipalities)



Objective

Provide an appropriate winter storm event response.

Factors affecting results

Effectiveness results are influenced by the same factors which affect the efficiency measure, including financial reporting practices, climate, road types and traffic volume, development patterns, equipment condition and local service level decisions.

To accurately report this measure, municipalities must define winter events and winter control standards.

The excellent results for this measure indicate that most municipalities have been successful in meeting the service level standards set by their own councils — which must, at a minimum, conform to minimum service level standards set by the province. Since service levels may differ widely from municipality to municipality, municipal standards should be considered before making comparisons.

The median response for the province and all municipal group is 100%. For each municipal group, the range should be examined. In 2004, there were 52 municipalities with results below 100%. In the graph of the frequency distribution, the 100% group includes municipalities with results ranging from 91% to 100%.

Conventional Transit: Efficiency

Operating costs for conventional transit per regular service passenger trip.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for conventional transit}}{\text{Total number of conventional transit passenger trips in service area}}$$

Operating costs for conventional transit per regular service passenger trip

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $	2002 Median $	2001 Median $	2000 Median $
NORTH							
< 5,000					11.49	33.65	2.97
5,000 – 19,999	3	2.85 to 34.83	4.40	2.96	3.16	2.56	2.46
20,000 +	4	2.01 to 5.03	3.19	3.23	3.83	3.22	3.46
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions Counties	6	2.20 to 3.76	2.59	2.62	2.45	2.16	2.48
Single-tiers							
< 10,000							
10,000 to 99,999	10	1.98 to 8.09	3.17	3.15	3.06	3.37	2.79
100,000 +	5	2.46 to 3.85	3.28	2.74	2.93	2.89	2.27
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000						10.08	
5,000 – 9,999	1	34.60	34.60	63.49	195.99		
10,000 – 19,999	7	1.04 to 318.34	4.20	4.39	4.59	5.30	4.94
20,000 – 39,999	5	4.63 to 16.60	6.51	6.03	6.04	5.76	2.72
40,000 – 99,999	7	3.92 to 6.51	4.24	4.08	3.85	3.39	3.83
100,000 +	6	2.59 to 4.65	3.05	2.86	2.80	2.32	1.98
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	54	1.04 to 318.34	3.85	3.50	3.65	3.34	2.93

FIR reference: SLC 91 2301 13. Subject to conditions 54 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 52 reported in 2003, 53 reported in 2002, 55 reported in 2001, and 52 reported in 2000.

The number of municipalities reporting in a group affects results. In 2000, 2 municipalities in the North with populations under 5,000 reported the measure; in 2001 and 2002, 3 municipalities in this group reported the measure. From 2002 to 2004, one lower-tier in the South with a population less than 5,000 reported the measure.

Municipalities with fewer than 40,000 conventional transit passenger trips in the service area have higher costs per unit.

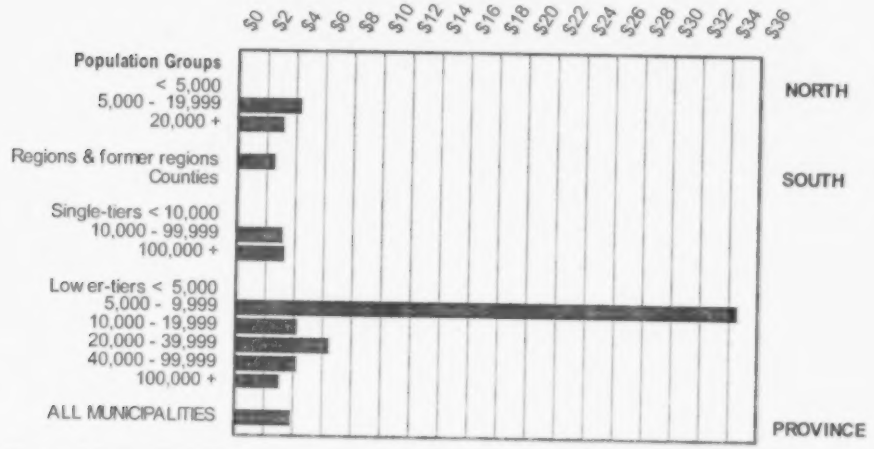
Condition:

- Operating costs do not equal zero.

Conventional Transit: Efficiency

Operating costs for conventional transit per regular service passenger trip.

Operating Costs for Conventional Transit per Regular Service Passenger Trip, 2004 (Median)



Conventional Transit Ridership: Effectiveness

Number of conventional transit passenger trips per person in the service area in a year.

$$\frac{\text{Total number of regular service passenger trips on conventional transit in the service area}}{\text{Population of service area}}$$

Number of conventional transit passenger trips per person in the service area in a year.

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #	2000 Median #
NORTH							
< 5,000					0.3	0.3	0.3
5,000 – 19,999	3	0.3 to 14	6	7	8	8	17
20,000 +	4	26 to 49	28	25	23	26	32
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	6	16 to 157	29	29	47	28	48
Counties							
Single-tiers							
< 10,000							
10,000 – 99,999	10	3 to 51	15	15	15	15	16
100,000 +	5	6 to 53	25	25	24	23	23
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	1	10	10		9	9	
5,000 – 9,999	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
10,000 – 19,999	8	0.1 to 16	4	3	4	2	2
20,000 – 39,999	5	0.9 to 7	1	1	0.9	1	1
40,000 – 99,999	7	4 to 15	13	10	12	12	15
100,000 +	6	14 to 38	20	19	20	21	19
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	56	0.1 to 157	14	14	12	11	15

FIR reference: SLC 92 2351 07. Subject to conditions, 56 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 53 reported in 2003, 55 reported in 2002, 55 reported in 2001, and 54 reported in 2000. In 2001 and 2002, three municipalities in the North with populations under 5,000 reported the measure. In 2000, four municipalities in the group reported

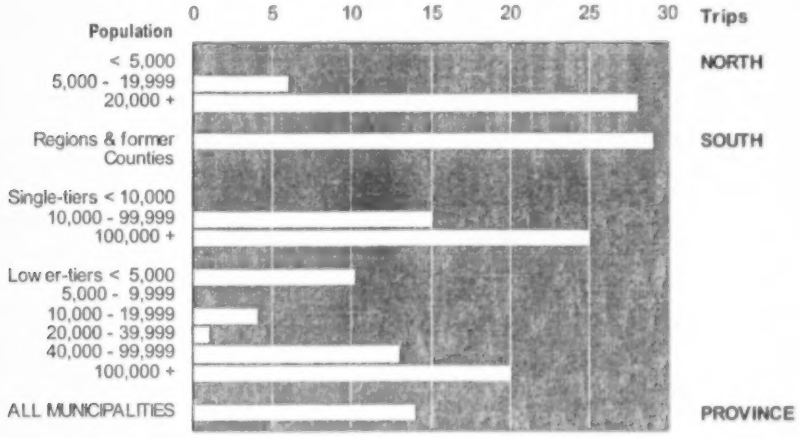
Conditions:

- Regular service passenger trips in SLC 92 2351 05 (numerator) are greater than 0.
- Regular service passenger trips in SLC 92 2351 05 (numerator) are not equal to the population of the service area in SLC 92 2351 06 (denominator).

Conventional Transit Ridership: Effectiveness

Number of conventional transit passenger trips per person in the service area in a year.

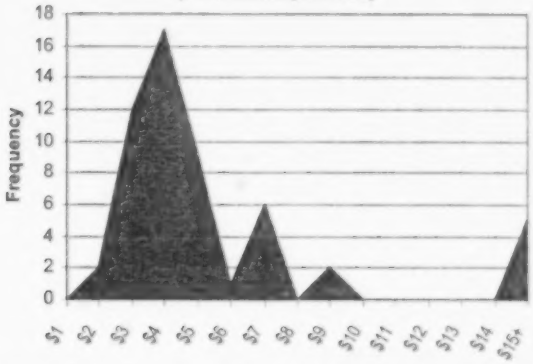
Number of Conventional Transit Passenger Trips per Person in the Service Area in a Year, 2004 (Median)



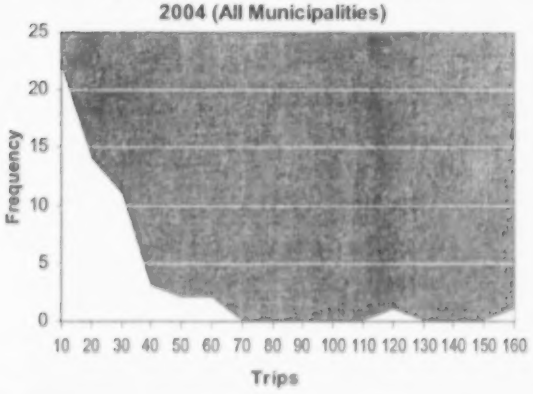
Conventional Transit: Efficiency

Operating costs for conventional transit per regular service passenger trip.

Operating Costs for Conventional Transit per Regular Service Passenger Trip, 2004 (All Municipalities)



Number of Conventional Transit Passenger Trips per Person in the Service Area in a Year 2004 (All Municipalities)



Objective

Efficiency: Efficient conventional transit services.
Effectiveness: Maximum utilization of transit services.

Notes

Regular passenger trips are defined as all passenger trips where the fare system is applicable, including regular fare, reduced fare, free trips, passes and tickets. Transfers are not counted as passenger trips.

The number of municipalities reporting a measure should be considered. When a small number of municipalities in a population group reports a measure, results will be affected.

Toronto is grouped with regions and former regions.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Transit ridership.
- Whether ridership is estimated or counted.
- Level of transit investment.
- Service levels: routes, hours of operation, frequency of service.
- Urban form.
- Density.
- Development patterns.
- Population density.
- Growth in population and employment
- Age of fleet.
- Distribution of demand (peaks).
- Fuel costs.
- Salary levels.
- Vehicle type: e.g. low floor buses, light rail trains (LRT), subway.
- Assumption of GO services where applicable.
- If population increases to over 100,000, the method of allocating program support changes, affecting results for the efficiency measure

Service levels affect results. For example, costs and ridership will be affected if service is offered to a limited area or there are few routes. Hours of operation and decisions about Sunday and holiday service affect results.

Urban form affects routes and ridership. Separate downtown cores tend to disperse trips and service which may reduce ridership.

Aging fleets may incur higher operating costs.

Wastewater Collection: Efficiency

Operating costs for the collection of wastewater per kilometre of wastewater main.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for the collection of wastewater}}{\text{Total kilometres of wastewater main plus (0.010 kilometres times number of connections)}}$$

Operating costs for the collection of wastewater per kilometre of wastewater main.

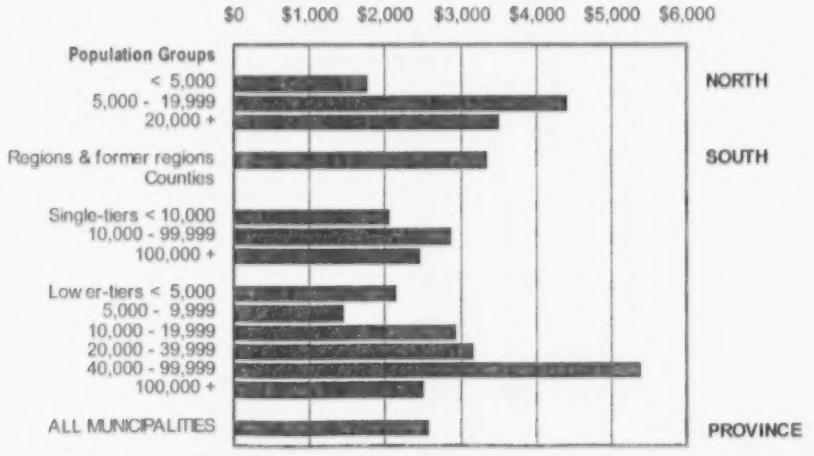
Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $
NORTH				
< 5,000	19	0.22 to 16,514	1,776	2,348
5,000 – 19,999	9	549 to 11,963	4,408	2,100
20,000 +	3	3,078 to 3,627	3,510	4,006
SOUTH				
Regions & Former Regions Counties	11	1,722 to 36,224	3,359	3,817
Single-tiers				
< 10,000	3	414 to 2,117	2,065	599
10,000 – 99,999	15	724 to 5,841	2,870	2,413
100,000 +	5	1,071 to 4,472	2,478	2,096
Lower-tiers				
< 5,000	14	427 to 16,461	2,160	2,591
5,000 – 9,999	30	39 to 8,640	1,455	2,062
10,000 – 19,999	38	208 to 11,169	2,949	3,554
20,000 – 39,999	14	1,319 to 6,259	3,166	2,891
40,000 – 99,999	5	2,519 to 7,938	5,396	4,932
100,000 +	6	1,781 to 3,938	2,513	1,947
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	172	0.22 to 36,224	2,587	2,841

FIR reference: SLC 91 3106 13. In 2004, 172 municipalities reported the measure, and in 2003, 174 reported.

Municipalities were excluded if:

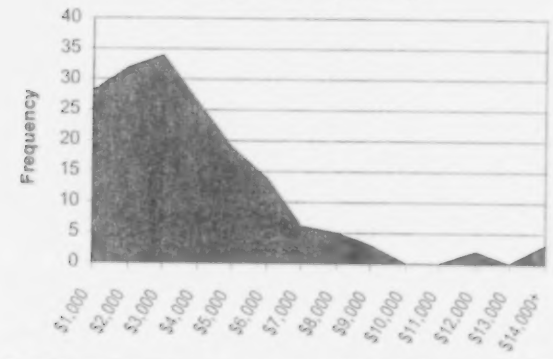
- Operating costs for wastewater collection were between $0 and $2. Also, operating costs for wastewater treatment and disposal were between $0 and $2, if that measure was completed. Token values for operating costs could result if the municipality was attempting to report only the integrated measure for wastewater, but inadvertently completed an individual measure.

Operating Costs for the Collection of Wastewater per KM of Wastewater Main, 2004 (Median)



Wastewater Collection: Efficiency

Operating costs for the collection of wastewater per kilometre of wastewater main.



Objective

Efficient municipal wastewater services.

Notes

For the wastewater efficiency measures, municipalities reported costs for a separate sanitary sewer system or a combined sanitary and storm sewer system.

In 2003, calculation of the denominator was changed from total kilometres of wastewater main to total kilometres of wastewater main plus 0.010 kilometres times the number of connections. Therefore, results for 2003 are not compared to previous years.

In 2001, municipalities reporting the measure for the integrated wastewater system were not able to report the individual measures for wastewater collection and wastewater treatment and disposal. Starting in 2002, municipalities could report the integrated measure and the individual measures.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether sanitary and storm sewer systems are combined or separate.
- Whether costs for wastewater collection and treatment/disposal are recorded separately or are estimated.
- Age, condition and size of the wastewater collection system.
- Type of wastewater mains, e.g. gravity fed, low pressure.
- Number and size of pumping stations.
- Variations in flow.
- General maintenance, inspection and flow monitoring.

- Frequency of cleaning, flushing and blockage removal.
- Extent of water infiltration into sewers.
- Population and density of service area.
- Urban/rural mix, e.g. whether service is provided to rural areas.
- Precipitation and severity of storm events.
- Division of responsibility for wastewater collection between local area municipalities and regional municipality. For example, the local municipality may be responsible for sewage collection from the street line to the trunk line. The regional municipality may be responsible for sewage conveyance from the municipality to water pollution control plants.

Wastewater Treatment and Disposal: Efficiency

Operating costs for the treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for the treatment and disposal of wastewater}}{\text{Total megalitres of wastewater treated}}$$

Operating costs for the treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $	2002 Median $	2001 Median $
NORTH						
< 5,000	21	90 to 1,107	372	271	285	193
5,000 – 19,999	9	97 to 299	205	194	209	208
20,000 +	2	149 to 154	149	145	130	
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	12	119 to 797	178	175	159	144
Counties						
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	3	246 to 366	272	237	160	
10,000 – 99,999	15	132 to 483	230	212	198	217
100,000 +	5	66 to 467	198	123	118	
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	19	69 to 2,471	363	445	462	407
5,000 – 9,999	33	55 to 1,460	325	297	338	178
10,000 – 19,999	33	49 to 3,353	301	274	331	482
20,000 – 39,999	10	151 to 804	318	331	301	238
40,000 – 99,999	3	296 to 604	372	225	251	
100,000 +	3	418 to 455	418	398	387	377
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	168	49 to 3,353	292	267	266	238

FIR reference: SLC 91 3104 13.

Subject to conditions, 168 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 170 reported in 2003, 155 reported in 2002, and 33 reported in 2001. Note that in 2001, municipalities completing the integrated wastewater system could not complete the individual measures for wastewater collection or wastewater treatment and disposal.

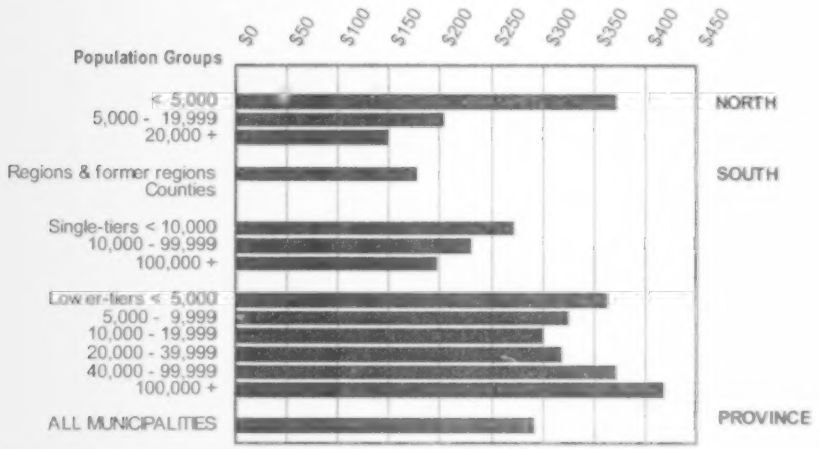
Municipalities were excluded if:

- The number of megalitres of wastewater treated in SLC 91 3104 11 exceeded 1.25 times the enumerated population in SLC 90 0020 01.
- Megalitres of wastewater treated in SLC 91 3104 11 were less than or equal to 5.0.
- Operating costs for wastewater treatment and disposal in SLC 91 3104 13 were between $0 and $2. Also, operating costs for wastewater collection in SLC 91 3106 13 were between $0 and $2, if that measure was completed. Token values for operating costs could result if the municipality was attempting to report only the integrated measure for wastewater in SLC 91 3105 13, but inadvertently completed the measure for wastewater collection or wastewater treatment and disposal.

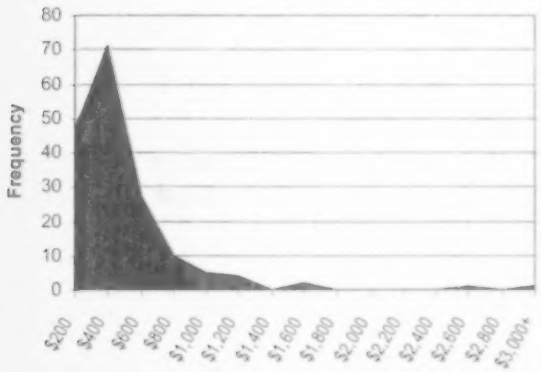
Wastewater Treatment and Disposal: Efficiency

Operating costs for the treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre.

Operating Costs for the Treatment and Disposal of Wastewater per Megalitre, 2004 (Median)



Operating Costs for the Treatment and Disposal of Wastewater per Megalitre, 2004 (All Municipalities)



Objective

Efficient municipal wastewater services.

Notes

For the wastewater efficiency measures, municipalities reported costs for a separate sanitary sewer system or a combined sanitary and storm sewer system.

In 2001, municipalities reporting the measure for the integrated wastewater system were not able to report the individual measures for wastewater collection and wastewater treatment and disposal. Starting in 2002, municipalities could report the integrated measure and the individual measures.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether sanitary and storm sewer systems are combined or separate.
- Whether costs for wastewater collection and treatment/disposal are recorded separately or are estimated.
- Population and density of service area.
- Urban/rural mix, e.g. whether collection and treatment service are provided to rural areas.
- Precipitation and severity of storm events.
- Extent of water infiltration into the sewers.
- Number, size and scale of municipal treatment plants.
- Whether plants receive both sewage and storm water.
- Type of treatment (primary, secondary, tertiary or lagoon).
- Treatment levels.
- Destination of the plant's effluent (lake versus stream).
- Method of sludge disposal (landfill, incineration or land application).
- Increases in the cost of disposing of biosolids.
- Increased electricity unit cost per kilowatt hour.
- Increased insurance costs related to re-evaluation of replacement costs.
- Volume and strength of industrial sewage.
- Wastewater testing.
- Certificate of Approval requirements (C of A).
- Errors in the calculation of megalitres. Whether municipality reports in cubic metres.

Wastewater Collection, Treatment and Disposal (Integrated System): Efficiency

Operating costs for the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater}}{\text{Total megalitres of wastewater treated}}$$

Operating costs for the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre

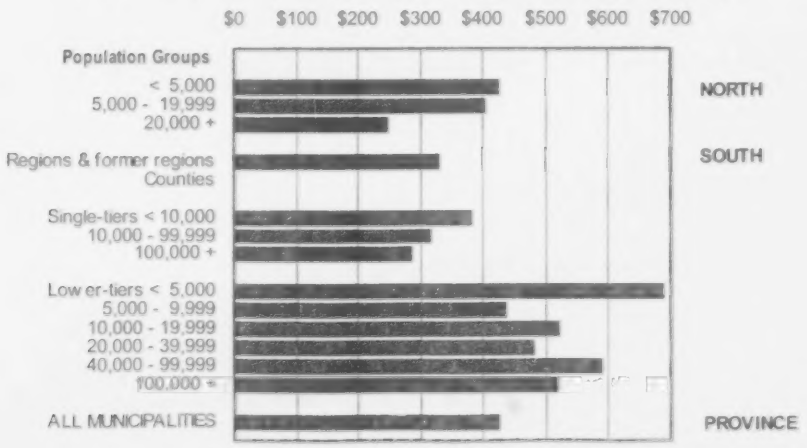
Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $	2002 Median $	2001 Median $
NORTH						
< 5,000	18	75 to 1,185	426	341	258	299
5,000 – 19,999	10	168 to 576	406	354	315	337
20,000 +	3	213 to 319	248	310	286	232
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions Counties	10	157 to 992	330	317	305	315
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	3	279 to 464	384	344	151	262
10,000 – 99,999	15	201 to 724	318	303	280	308
100,000 +	5	178 to 519	288	205	198	210
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	15	111 to 2,820	688	570	446	500
5,000 – 9,999	33	110 to 1,505	437	436	471	397
10,000 – 19,999	32	133 to 2,011	522	445	452	359
20,000 – 39,999	10	315 to 901	481	454	449	440
40,000 – 99,999	3	488 to 715	590	353	393	249
100,000 +	3	501 to 529	520	473	466	
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	160	75 to 2,820	426	393	368	337

FIR reference: SLC 91 3105 13. Subject to conditions, 157 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 162 reported in 2003, 144 reported in 2002, and 133 reported in 2001.

Municipalities were excluded if:

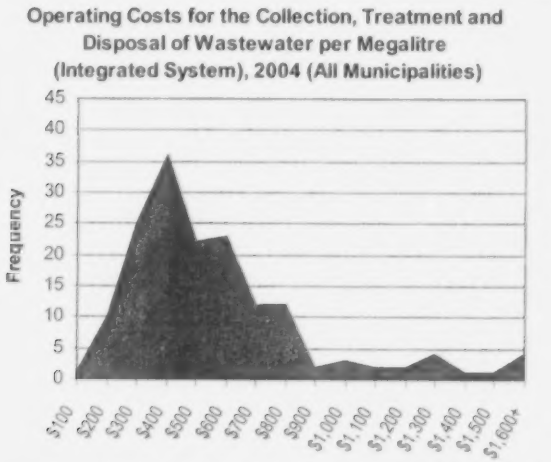
- The number of megalitres exceeded 1.25 times the enumerated population in SLC 90 0020 01.
- Megalitres were less than or equal to 5.0.

Operating Costs for the Collection, Treatment and Disposal of Wastewater per Megalitre (Integrated System), 2004 (Median)



Wastewater Collection, Treatment and Disposal (Integrated System): Efficiency

Operating costs for the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre.



Objective

Efficient municipal wastewater services.

Notes

For the wastewater efficiency measures, municipalities reported costs for a separate sanitary sewer system or a combined sanitary and storm sewer system.

If the municipality has an integrated wastewater system, it reported only the integrated measure for wastewater collection, treatment and disposal in 2001. Starting in 2002, municipalities could report the integrated measure and the individual measures.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether sanitary and storm sewer systems are combined or separate.
- Whether costs for wastewater collection and treatment/disposal are recorded separately or are estimated.
- Population and density of service area.
- Urban/rural mix, e.g. whether collection and treatment service are provided to rural areas.
- Precipitation and severity of storm events.
- Extent of water infiltration into sewers.

- Division of responsibility for wastewater collection between local area municipalities and regional municipality. For example, the local municipality may be responsible for sewage collection from the street line to the trunk line. The regional municipality may be responsible for sewage conveyance from the municipality to water pollution control plants.Errors in the calculation of megalitres.

Collection of wastewater is also influenced by:

- Age, condition and size of the wastewater collection system.
- Type of wastewater mains, e.g. gravity fed, low pressure.
- Variations in flow.
- General maintenance, inspection and flow monitoring.
- Number and size of pumping stations.

Treatment and disposal is influenced by:

- Number, size and scale of municipal treatment plants.
- Whether plants receive both sewage and storm water.
- Volume and strength of industrial sewage.
- Type of treatment (primary, secondary, tertiary or lagoon).
- Treatment levels.
- Wastewater testing.
- Destination of the plant's effluent (lake vs. stream).
- Method of sludge disposal (landfill, incineration or land application).
- Increases in the cost of disposing of biosolids.
- Certificate of Approval requirements (C of A).

Wastewater Main Backups: Effectiveness

Number of wastewater main backups per 100 kilometres of wastewater main in a year.

$$\frac{\text{Total number of backed up wastewater connections}}{\text{Kilometres of wastewater mains / 100}}$$

Number of wastewater main backups per 100 kilometres of wastewater main in a year

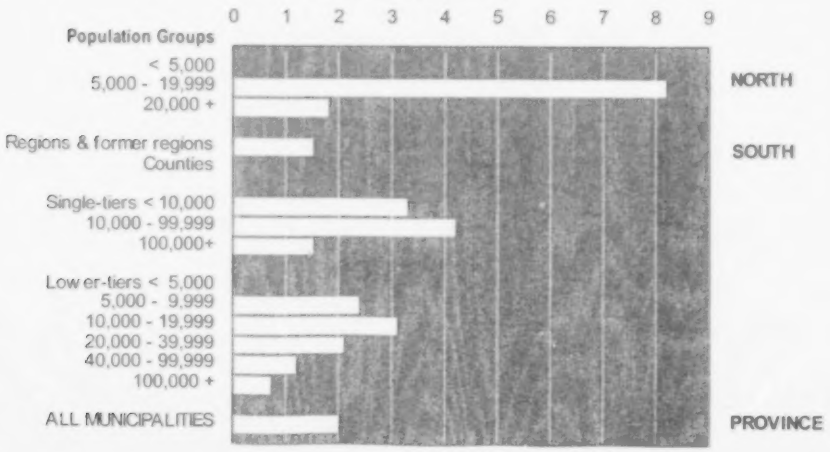
Population	Reporting #	Range #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH						
< 5,000	38	0.0 to 361.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
5,000 – 19,999	7	0.0 to 214.6	8.2	6.6	1.6	21.3
20,000 +	2	1.8 to 9.7	1.8	88.6	1.6	
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions Counties	8	0.0 to 56.9	1.5	2.4	1.2	0.0
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	2	3.3 to 4.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	
10,000 – 99,999	14	0.0 to 80.0	4.2	1.9	2.7	0.5
100,000 +	5	0.6 to 13.9	1.5	1.3	3.6	
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	18	0.0 to 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5,000 – 9,999	28	0.0 to 74.4	2.4	0.1	2.9	0.0
10,000 – 19,999	41	0.0 to 88.9	3.1	3.3	1.3	0.0
20,000 – 39,999	12	0.0 to 57.1	2.1	1.8	0.9	0.0
40,000 – 99,999	5	0.4 to 3.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.5
100,000 +	7	0.0 to 8.0	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.3
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	187	0.0 to 361.4	2.0	2.0	1.3	0.0

FIR reference: SLC 92 3154 07. Subject to conditions, 187 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 197 reported in 2003, 202 reported in 2002, and 47 reported in 2001. In 2001, only two Northern municipalities in the 5,000 to 19,999 group reported. In 2003, three of the four Northern municipalities in the 40,000+ group reported, compared to two of four in 2002.

Condition:

- Kilometres of water main/100 in the denominator of this measure must be less than or equal to the number of kilometres of water main and connections, divided by 100, in the denominator of the efficiency measure. (SLC 92 3154 06 ≤ SLC 91 3106 11/100 if the efficiency measure for wastewater collection is completed.)

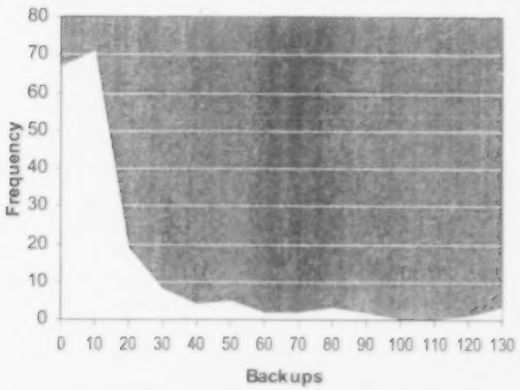
Number of Wastewater Main Backups per 100 KM of Wastewater Main in a Year, 2004 (Median)



Wastewater Main Backups: Effectiveness

Number of wastewater main backups per 100 kilometres of wastewater main in a year.

Number of Wastewater Main Backups per 100 KM of Wastewater Main in a Year, (2004) All Municipalities



Objective

Municipal sewage management practices prevent environmental and human health hazards.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Error in calculation of denominator: kilometres must be divided by 100. Conditions were set to eliminate this error from summary statistics.
- Whether sanitary and storm sewer systems are combined or separate.
- Population and density of service area.
- Kilometres in the sewer system.
- Extent of inflow and infiltration to sewers.
- Number and severity of storm events.
- Severe frost condition.
- Level of precipitation.
- Age, condition, materials of collection system.
- Illegal connections.
- Downspouts directly connected to combined sewage systems.
- Activity near or above the main.
- Definition of wastewater main backups and method of measuring number of backups.

Wastewater Bypasses Treatment: Effectiveness

Percentage of wastewater estimated to have by-passed treatment.

$$\frac{\text{Estimated megalitres of untreated wastewater}}{\text{Total megalitres of treated wastewater plus estimated megalitres of untreated wastewater}} \times 100$$

Percentage of wastewater estimated to have by-passed treatment

Population	Reporting #	Range %	2004 Median %	2003 Median %	2002 Median %	2001 Median %
NORTH						
< 5,000	29	0.00% to 2.74%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5,000 – 19,999	8	0.00% to 3.74%	0.05%	0.52%	0.13%	0.13%
20,000 +	3	0.00% to 0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	7	0.00% to 1.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.20%
Counties						
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	3	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%
10,000 – 99,999	14	0.00% to 5.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
100,000 +	4	0.00% to 2.48%	0.01%	0.25%	0.05%	1.39%
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	19	0.00% to 0.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5,000 – 9,999	31	0.00% to 4.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10,000 – 19,999	34	0.00% to 1.77%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
20,000 – 39,999	9	0.00% to 14.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
40,000 – 99,999	2	0.00% to 4.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
100,000 +	1	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	164	0.00% to 14.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

FIR reference: SLC 92 3155 07. Subject to conditions, 164 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 156 reported in 2003, 133 reported in 2002, and 107 reported in 2001.

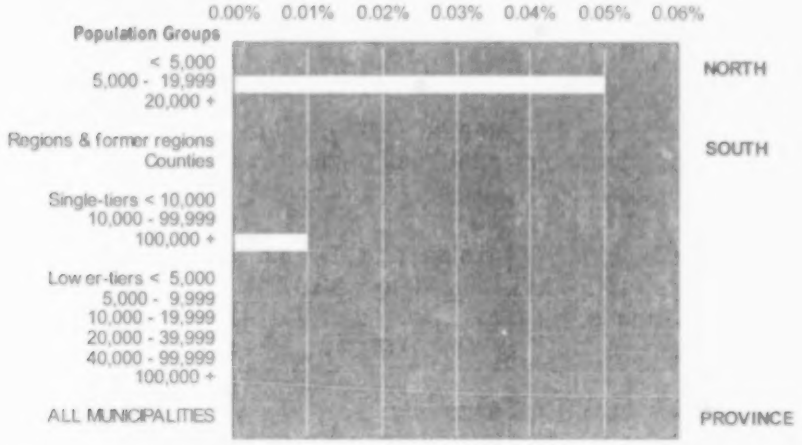
Municipalities were excluded if:

- Total megalitres of treated wastewater plus untreated wastewater in the denominator is greater than 1.25 times the enumerated population in SLC 90 0020 01.
- Megalitres of treated and untreated wastewater in the denominator is less than 5.0.
- Megalitres of treated wastewater in the efficiency measure in SLC 91 3105 11 does not equal treated megalitres calculated by subtracting estimated megalitres of untreated wastewater in SLC 92 3155 05 (numerator) from megalitres of treated and untreated wastewater in SLC 92 3155 06 (denominator).
  (SLC 91 3105 11 ≠ SLC 92 3155 06 – SLC 92 3155 05)

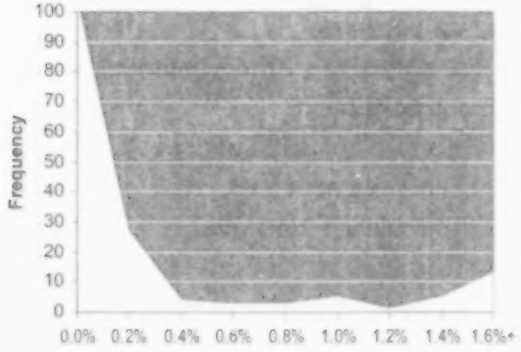
Wastewater Bypasses Treatment: Effectiveness

Percentage of wastewater estimated to have by-passed treatment.

Percentage of Wastewater Estimated to have By-passed Treatment 2004 (Median)



Percentage of Wastewater Estimated to have By-passed Treatment, 2004 (All Municipalities)



Objective

Municipal sewage management practices prevent environmental and human health hazards.

Notes on Calculations

Some municipalities had difficulty calculating megalitres in this measure. A megalitre equals 1,000,000 litres or 1,000 cubic metres.

The denominator of the effectiveness measure is megalitres of treated wastewater plus estimated megalitres of untreated wastewater. For verification, this amount, less estimated megalitres of untreated wastewater in the numerator, was compared to megalitres of treated wastewater in the efficiency measure.

In the frequency distribution, the first interval is 0.0%, the second interval is 0.2%, etc. Although intervals generally represent a range of values, zero was selected as the first interval, because most municipalities reported 0.0% of wastewater bypassed treatment.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether sanitary and storm sewer systems are combined or separate.
- Population and density of service area.
- Extent of inflow and infiltration to sewers.
- Illegal connections.
- Downspouts directly connected to combined sewage systems.
- Level of precipitation.
- Number and severity of storm events.
- Capacity of treatment plant.
- Error in calculating megalitres.

Urban Storm Water Management: Efficiency

Operating costs for urban storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs of urban storm water management}}{\text{Total kilometres of urban drainage system plus (0.010 km times no. of connections) plus (0.005 km times no. of catch basins)}}$$

Operating costs for urban storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system

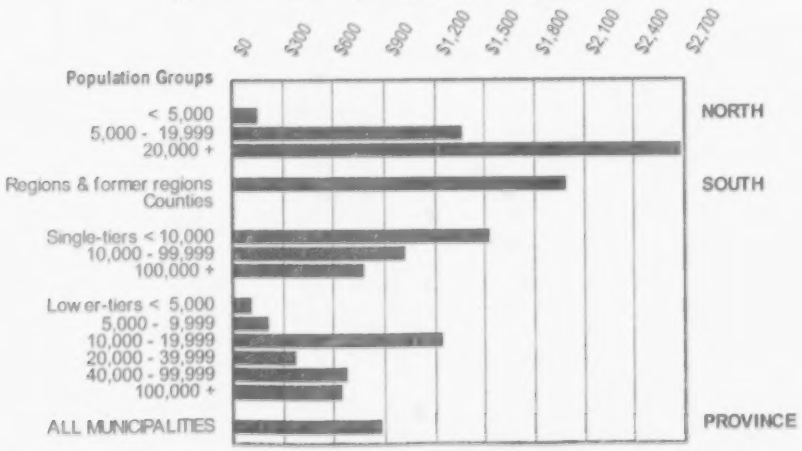
Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $
NORTH				
< 5,000	8	49 to 3,455	151	399
5,000 – 19,999	5	190 to 4,636	1,364	1,308
20,000 +	3	368 to 2,937	2,679	2,047
SOUTH				
Regions & Former Regions	4	1,284 to 2,839	1,994	1,933
Counties				
Single-tiers				
< 10,000	1	1,525	1,525	569
10,000 to 99,999	14	199 to 3,025	1,026	671
100,000 +	3	530 to 2,215	783	680
Lower-tiers				
< 5,000	4	91 to 2,666	111	374
5,000 – 9,999	6	39 to 915	217	149
10,000 – 19,999	11	81 to 3,418	1,247	525
20,000 – 39,999	6	265 to 961	372	413
40,000 – 99,999	8	236 to 3,021	679	690
100,000 +	9	381 to 1,708	645	671
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	82	39 to 4,636	877	671

FIR reference: SLC 91 3203 13. Subject to conditions, 82 municipalities reported in 2004, 76 reported in 2003.

Condition:

- The sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; and rents and financial expenses are greater than zero or interfunctional adjustments were greater than zero. This condition excludes municipalities that report program support as the only expenditure for urban storm water management. (SLC 91 3203 04 + 05 + 06 +07 > 0 OR SLC 91 3203 21 > 0)

Operating Costs for Urban Storm Water Management per KM of Drainage System, 2004 (Median)



Rural Storm Water Management: Efficiency

Operating costs for rural storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs of rural storm water management}}{\text{Total kilometres of rural drainage system plus (0.010 km times no. of connections) plus (0.005 km times no. of catch basins)}}$$

Operating costs for rural storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system

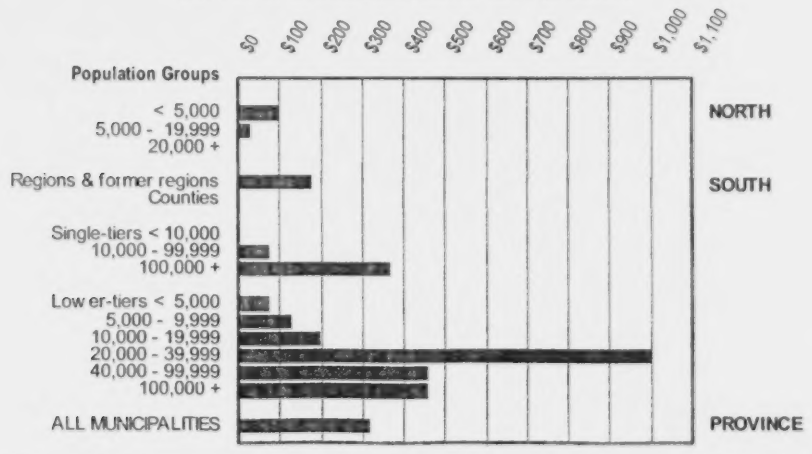
Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $
NORTH				
< 5,000	4	50 to 1,896	100	92
5,000 – 19,999	2	29 to 203	29	42
20,000 +				
SOUTH				
Regions & Former Regions	2	179 to 545	179	105
Counties				
Single-tiers				
< 10,000				
10,000 – 99,999	5	44 to 1,084	74	88
100,000 +	1	368	368	198
Lower-tiers				
< 5,000	4	36 to 242	74	97
5,000 – 9,999	1	126	126	39
10,000 – 19,999	4	154 to 371	197	113
20,000 – 39,999	3	520 to 1,564	1,003	730
40,000 – 99,999	6	417 to 1,724	456	439
100,000 +	6	76 to 2,202	459	579
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	38	29 to 2,202	318	251

FIR reference: SLC 91 3204 13. Subject to conditions, 38 municipalities reported the measure in 2003, and 36 reported the measure in 2003.

Condition:

- The sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; and rents and financial expenses are greater than zero or interfunctional adjustments were greater than zero. This condition excludes municipalities that report program support as the only expenditure for rural storm water management. (SLC 91 3204 04 + 05 + 06 +07 > 0 OR SLC 91 3204 21 > 0).

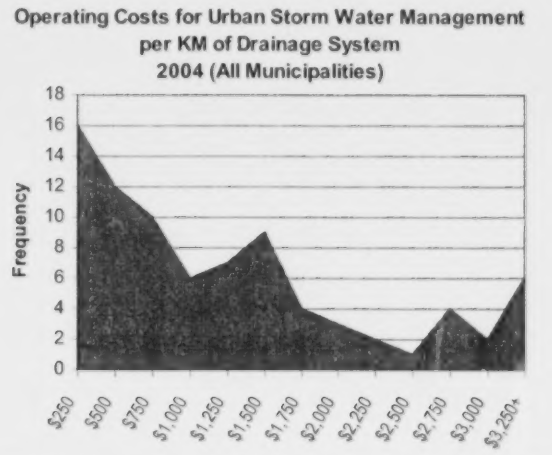
Operating Costs for Rural Storm Water Management per KM of Drainage System, 2004 (Median)

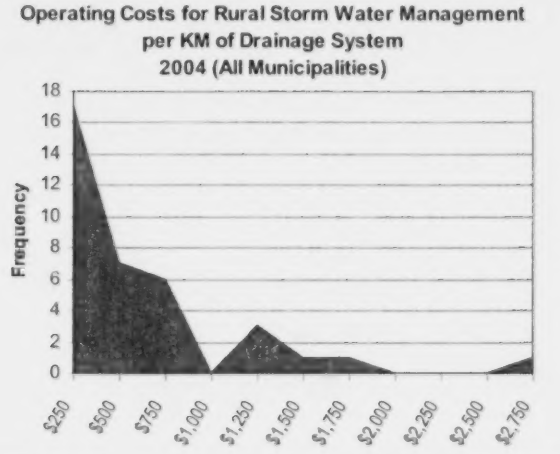


Urban and Rural Storm Water Management: Efficiency

Operating costs for urban storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system.

Operating costs for rural storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system.





Objective Efficient urban and rural storm water management

Notes This measure is reported only by municipalities with separate storm water systems.

After reviewing results for 2002, the working group for water and wastewater revised the formula. The denominator now adds kilometres related to connections and catchbasins to total kilometres of the drainage system.

A small number of municipalities reported the storm water management measures. Many municipalities reported they did not have separate accounts for urban or rural storm water management. As a result, they estimated costs. The urban and rural storm water measures may include operating costs reported in the Financial Information Return on the line for roadways.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether costs for the urban storm water system are recorded separately from the rural storm water system or are estimated.
- Urban and rural mix.
- Geographic size of service area.
- Mix of infrastructure: closed storm sewers (urban system), stormwater connections, catchbasins, open channels, ditches, culverts, dykes, wetlands.
- Urban form (urban storm water management), i.e. numerous small urban areas versus large compact urban area.
- Local service level standards, e.g. frequency of cleaning and inspection.
- Availability of data regarding the number of kilometres in urban and rural drainage system, number of connections and catchbasins.
- Changes in the cost of materials and contracted services.

Treatment of Drinking Water: Efficiency

Operating costs for the treatment of drinking water per megalitre.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for the treatment of drinking water}}{\text{Total megalitres of treated drinking water}}$$

Operating costs for the treatment of drinking water per megalitre

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $	2002 Median $	2001 Median $
NORTH						
< 5,000	24	106 to 2,575	908	766	667	404
5,000 – 19,999	9	120 to 2,211	216	320	277	136
20,000 +	2	110 to 142	110	304	166	
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	12	89 to 571	186	166	149	117
Counties						
Single-tiers						
<10,000	3	236 to 374	245	256	187	
10,000 – 99,999	14	143 to 450	244	224	194	213
100,000 +	5	61 to 229	143	79	68	56
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	16	16 to 5,025	339	521	359	303
5,000 – 9,999	33	185 to 1,680	571	436	447	196
10,000 – 19,999	33	105 to 1,123	394	286	285	291
20,000 – 39,999	9	151 to 1,106	299	305	221	415
40,000 – 99,999	3	178 to 441	323	134	129	118
100,000 +	3	456 to 503	456	434	422	413
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	166	16 to 5,025	354	305	298	229

FIR reference: SLC 91 3303 13. Subject to conditions, 166 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 170 reported in 2003, 161 reported in 2002, and 39 reported in 2001. In 2001, municipalities reporting the integrated measure could not report individual measures for drinking water treatment or drinking water distribution.

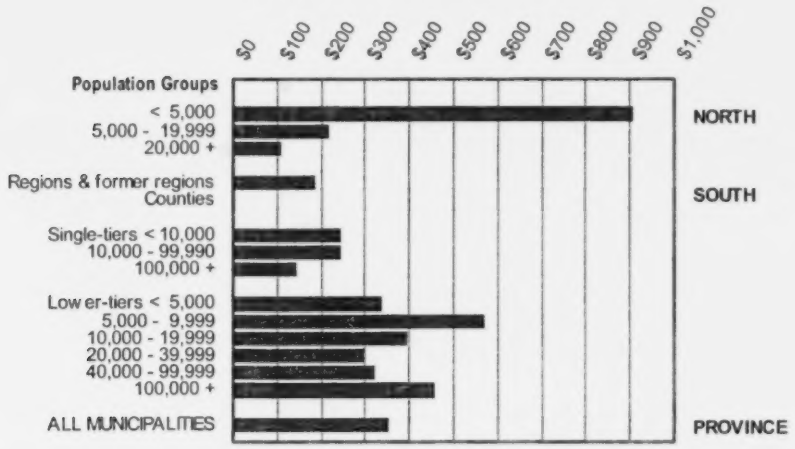
Municipalities were excluded if:

- Total megalitres of treated water in the denominator are greater than 1.25 times the enumerated population in SLC 90 0020 01.
- The municipality intended to complete only the integrated measure for drinking water with the result that operating costs for the water treatment measure or the water distribution measure were between $0 and $10.
- Five megalitres or less were reported in the denominator.
- The sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; and rents and financial expenses were less than or equal to zero or interfunctional adjustments were less than 0.

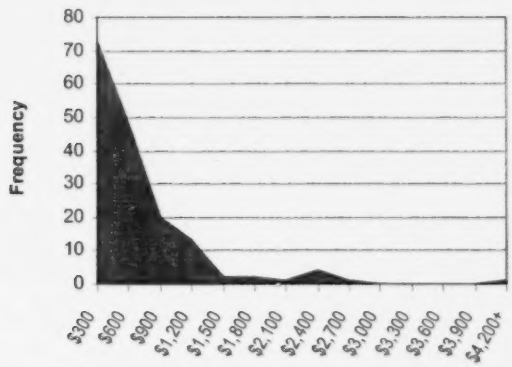
Treatment of Drinking Water: Efficiency

Operating costs for the treatment of drinking water per megalitre.

Operating Costs for the Treatment of Drinking Water per Megalitre, 2004 (Median)



Operating Costs for the Treatment of Drinking Water per Megalitre, 2004 (All Municipalities)



Objective

Efficient treatment of drinking quality water.

Notes

In 2001, municipalities reporting the measure for the integrated water system were not able to report the individual measures for drinking water treatment and drinking water distribution. In the following years, municipalities reporting the integrated measure could also report the individual measures for water treatment and water distribution.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether costs for water treatment are recorded separately from water distribution or are estimated.
- Impact on budget of new provincial standards for water quality and sampling.
- Local service standards.
- Utilization (residential vs. industrial).
- Source of raw water (lake vs. wells).
- Quality of raw water.
- Type of treatment.
- Number and capacity of water treatment plants.
- Number of private wells.
- Age and condition of treatment plants.
- Distance of raw water to treatment plants.
- Service area and consumption levels.
- Competitive market conditions.
- Number of residences served.
- Type of non-residential usage, i.e. commercial, industrial, institutional, municipal.

Distribution of Drinking Water: Efficiency

Operating costs for the distribution of drinking water per kilometre of water distribution pipe.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for the distribution of drinking water}}{\text{Total kilometres of water distribution pipe plus (0.010 km times number of connections) plus (0.005 km times number of hydrants)}}$$

Operating costs for the distribution of drinking water per kilometre of water distribution pipe

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $
NORTH				
< 5,000	21	455 to 16,189	3,355	3,827
5,000 – 19,999	10	6 to 12,875	4,944	3,550
20,000 +	2	4,221 to 9,457	4,221	5,172
SOUTH				
Regions & Former Regions	11	2,181 to 23,188	4,641	6,315
Counties				
Single-tiers				
<10,000	3	3,935 to 5,260	4,313	3,455
10,000 – 99,999	15	2,348 to 9,267	4,943	4,450
100,000 +	5	2,485 to 6,161	3,080	2,516
Lower-tiers				
< 5,000	20	5 to 17,598	4,359	3,576
5,000 – 9,999	37	54 to 32,265	4,287	3,800
10,000 – 19,999	41	1,286 to 14,207	3,984	3,597
20,000 – 39,999	14	1,734 to 21,279	3,659	4,109
40,000 – 99,999	5	3,993 to 12,979	5,398	6,609
100,000 +	6	2,567 to 9,033	3,908	4,031
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	190	5 to 32,265	4,313	4,060

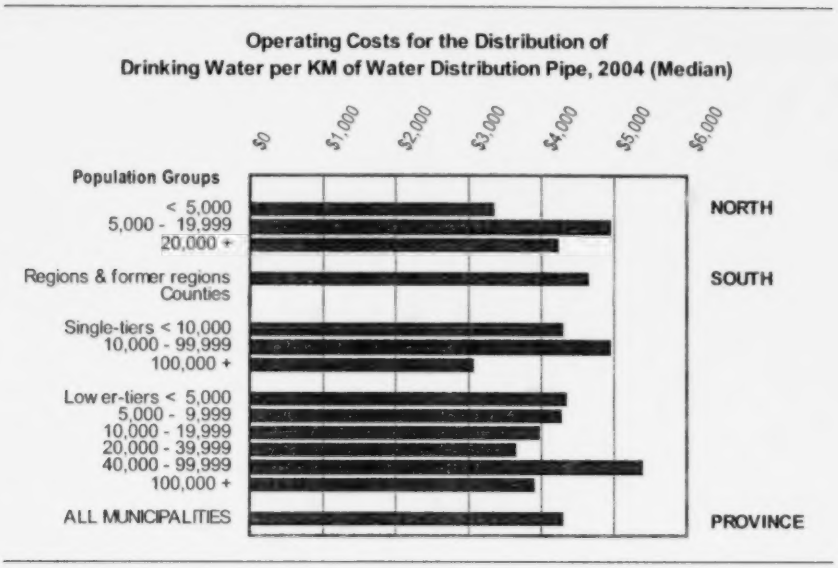
FIR reference: SLC 91 3306 13. Subject to conditions, 190 municipalities reported the measure in 2004 and 194 reported in 2003.

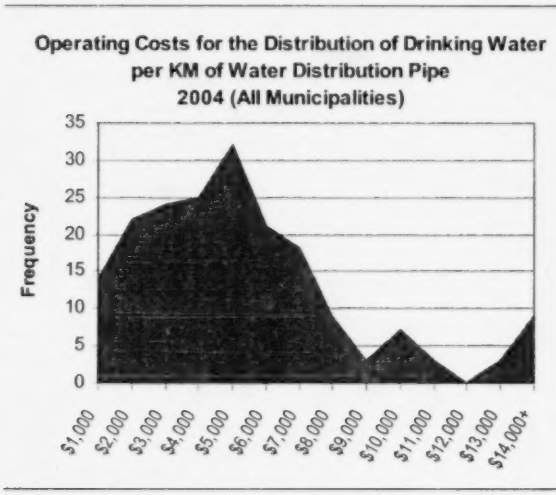
Municipalities were excluded if:

- Five kilometres of water distribution pipe or less were reported in the denominator.
- The municipality intended to complete only the integrated measure for drinking water with the result that operating costs for the water treatment measure or the water distribution measure were between $0 and $10.
- The sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; and rents and financial expenses were less than or equal to zero or interfunctional adjustments were less than 0.

Distribution of Drinking Water: Efficiency

Operating costs for the distribution of drinking water per kilometre of water distribution pipe.





Objective

Efficient distribution costs of drinking water.

Notes

In 2003, calculation of the denominator was changed from total kilometres of water distribution pipe to total kilometres of water distribution pipe plus 0.010 kilometres times the number of connections plus 0.005 kilometres times the number of hydrants. Therefore, results for 2003 and 2004 are not comparable to previous years.

In 2001, municipalities reporting the measure for the integrated water system were not able to report the individual measures for drinking water treatment and drinking water distribution. In the following years, municipalities reporting the integrated measure could also report the individual measures for water treatment and water distribution.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether costs for water distribution are recorded separately from water treatment or are estimated.
- Service area.
- Consumption levels.
- Settlement patterns and urban form.
- Number of connections.
- Number and capacity of pumping stations and water storage facilities.
- Age, size and location of water supply systems in the municipality.
- Kilometres of water distribution pipe.
- Age and condition of distribution system.
- Service levels and performance standards.

Smaller municipalities with few kilometres of water distribution pipe may have higher unit costs for this measure.

Treatment and Distribution of Drinking Water (Integrated System): Efficiency

Operating costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water per megalitre.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water}}{\text{Total megalitres of drinking water treated}}$$

Operating costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water per megalitre

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $	2002 Median $	2001 Median $
NORTH						
< 5,000	23	273 to 5,895	1,099	1,028	673	608
5,000 – 19,999	10	126 to 649	527	511	471	383
20,000 +	2	376 to 401	376	386	361	380
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	10	274 to 781	312	295	315	260
Counties						
Single-tiers						
< 10,00	3	365 to 513	485	350	309	251
10,000 – 99,999	14	262 to 989	462	419	341	365
100,000 +	5	163 to 523	380	153	173	201
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	16	464 to 2,349	977	960	606	740
5,000 – 9,999	34	250 to 2,799	851	702	683	509
10,000 – 19,999	32	210 to 1,604	676	585	468	389
20,000 – 39,999	9	279 to 1,394	515	531	392	405
40,000 – 99,999	3	378 to 706	677	328	280	
100,000 +	3	578 to 671	600	575	565	580
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	164	126 to 5,895	631	585	487	471

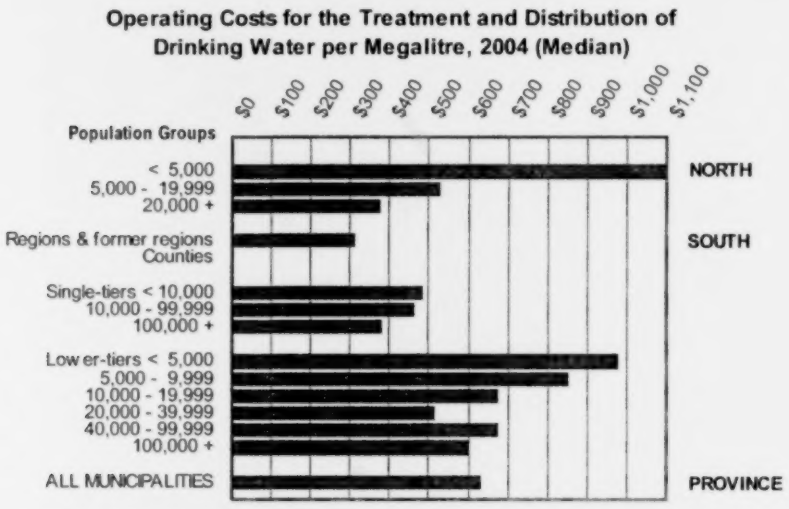
FIR reference: SLC 91 3305 13. Subject to conditions, 164 municipalities reported in 2004, 173 municipalities reported the measure in 2003, 159 reported in 2002, and 142 reported in 2001.

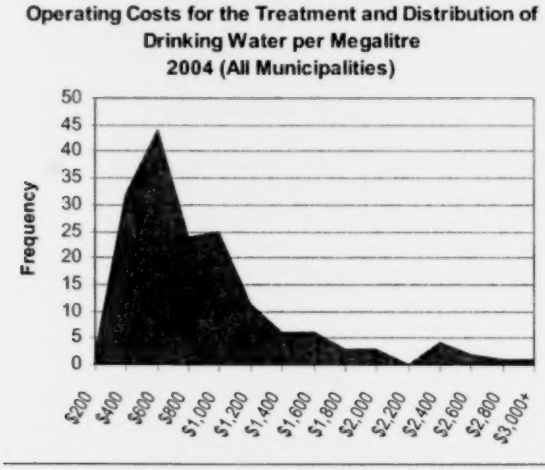
Municipalities were excluded if:

- Total megalitres of treated drinking water in the denominator are greater than 1.25 times the enumerated population in SLC 90 0020 01.
- Five megalitres or less were reported in the denominator.
- The sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; and rents and financial expenses were less than or equal to zero or interfunctional adjustments were less than 0.

Treatment and Distribution of Drinking Water (Integrated System): Efficiency

Operating costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water per megalitre.





Objective

Efficient treatment and distribution costs of drinking water.

Notes

Only single-tiers report this measure or municipalities with complete responsibility for the treatment and distribution of drinking water. In 2001, municipalities reporting this measure did not report individual measures for treatment and distribution. In following years, municipalities reporting the integrated measure could report the individual measures

Factors affecting results

Treatment results are influenced by:

- Whether costs for water treatment are recorded separately from water distribution or are estimated.
- Impact on budget of provincial standards for water quality and sampling.
- Local service standards.
- Utilization (residential vs. industrial).
- Source of raw water (lake vs. wells).
- Quality of raw water.
- Type of treatment.
- Number and capacity of water treatment plants.
- Number of private wells.
- Age and condition of treatment plants.
- Distance of raw water to treatment plants.
- Service area and consumption levels.
- Competitive market conditions
- Number of residences served.
- Type of non-residential usage, i.e. commercial, industrial, institutional, municipal.

Distribution results are influenced by:

- Whether costs for water distribution are recorded separately from water treatment or are estimated.
- Service area.
- Consumption levels.
- Settlement patterns and urban form.
- Number of connections.
- Number and capacity of pumping stations and water storage facilities.
- Age, size and location of water supply systems in the municipality.
- Kilometres of water distribution pipe.
- Age and condition of distribution system.
- Service levels and performance standards.

Boil Water Advisories: Effectiveness

Weighted number of days when a boil water advisory issued by the Medical Officer of Health, applicable to a municipal water supply, was in effect.

$$\frac{\text{Summation of: (Number of boil water days times the number of connections affected)}}{\text{Total connections in the service area}}$$

Weighted number of days when a boil water advisory issued by the Medical Officer of Health, applicable to a municipal water supply, was in effect.

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH						
< 5,000	43	0 to 365	0	0	0	0
5,000 – 19,999	10	0 to 0.1	0	0	0	0
20,000 +	3	0 to 1	0	0	0	0
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	8	0 to 92	0	0	0	0
Counties	1	0.02	0.02	32		10
Single-tiers						
<10,000	3	0 to 0	0	0	0	0
10,000 – 99,999	15	0 to 5	0	0	0	0
100,000 +	5	0 to 0.2	0	0	0	0
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	26	0 to 7	0	0	0	0
5,000 – 9,999	44	0 to 27	0	0	0	0
10,000 – 19,999	41	0 to 31	0	0	0	0
20,000 – 39,999	13	0 to 3	0	0	0	0
40,000 – 99,999	4	0 to 0	0	0	0	0
100,000 +	3	0 to 0	0	0	0	0
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	219	0 to 365	0	0	0	0

FIR reference: SLC 92 3355 07. Subject to conditions, 217 municipalities reported in 2004, 221 municipalities in 2003, 206 in 2002, and 187 in 2001. In 2004, 2003 and 2001, a single county reported the measure; therefore, the median for the group equals the result for that county.

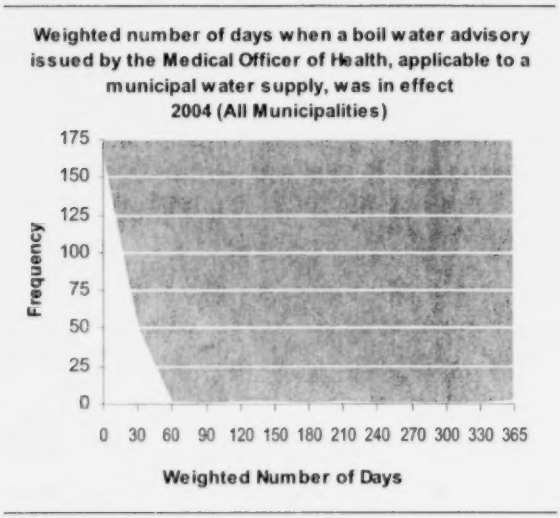
Conditions:

- Municipalities were excluded if the weighted number of days in SLC 92 3355 07 was more than 365.

The median is not graphed because the median for all but one group in 2004 is zero.

Boil Water Advisories: Effectiveness

Weighted number of days when a boil water advisory issued by the Medical Officer of Health, applicable to a municipal water supply, was in effect.


Weighted number of days when a boil water advisory issued by the Medical Officer of Health, applicable to a municipal water supply, was in effect 2004 (All Municipalities)
Frequency
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
0 30 60 90 120 150 180 210 240 270 300 330 365
Weighted Number of Days

Objective

Water is safe and meets local needs.

Notes

This measure represents the weighted number of days a boil water advisory is in effect for a municipal water supply. The number of boil water days is weighted by the number of connections affected. For example, if a boil water is in effect for 20 days and 50% of the households are affected, then the weighted number of days is 10 days.

In the frequency distribution, the first interval is 0. The second interval is 30 and includes from 1 to 30 weighted boil water days. Although intervals generally represent a range of values, zero was selected as an interval because most municipalities had zero weighted boil water days. It is important to distinguish this group from those municipalities who had more than one weighted boil water day.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Source and quality of drinking water (lake vs. well).
- The number of individual sources supplying the drinking water system.
- Provincial standards for water quality and sampling.
- Local standards.
- Type of water treatment.
- Capacity to clean, treat and deliver safe drinking water.

- Testing and quality control of raw water and treated water at the water supply plants and in the distribution system.
- Extent of municipality's cleaning and flushing program for the water supply system.
- State of repair of water mains.
- Purchase of drinking water from another municipality.

If a municipality purchases treated water from another municipality, the municipality making the purchase is subject to any boil water advisories imposed on the municipality providing the treated water.

Breaks in Water Mains: Effectiveness

Number of breaks in water mains per 100 kilometres of water distribution pipe in a year.

$$\frac{\text{Number of breaks in water mains in a year}}{\text{Total kilometres of water distribution pipe / 100}}$$

Number of breaks in water mains per 100 kilometres of water distribution pipe in a year.

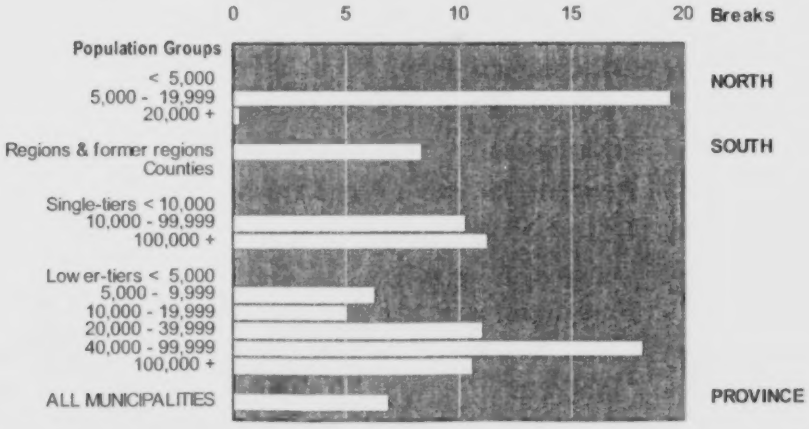
Population	Reporting #	Range #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH						
< 5,000	39	0.0 to 57	0	0	7	0
5,000 – 19,999	7	0.5 to 38	19	10	8	0.2
20,000 +	3	0.1 to 24	0.2	32	19	17
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	10	1.5 to 55	8	11	10	4
Counties						
Single-tiers						
<10,000	2	0.0 to 29	0	19	7	0.1
10,000 – 99,999	14	4.4 to 34	10	12	10	7
100,000 +	5	5.0 to 17	11	11	16	12
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	23	0.0 to 62	0	2	1	0.1
5,000 – 9,999	33	0.0 to 59	6	12	8	1
10,000 – 19,999	40	0.0 to 29	5	8	6	3
20,000 – 39,999	13	0.0 to 67	11	6	7	8
40,000 – 99,999	5	5.7 to 30	18	21	15	16
100,000 +	6	4.5 to 30	11	12	11	9
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	200	0.0 to 67	7	9	8	2

FIR reference: SLC 92 3356 07. Subject to conditions, 200 municipalities reported in 2004, 216 municipalities reported in 2003, 238 reported in 2002, and 222 reported in 2001.

Condition:

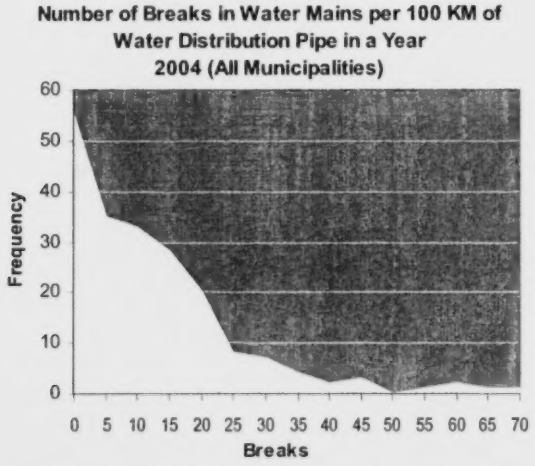
- Kilometres of water distribution pipe divided by 100 in SLC 92 3356 06 must be less than or equal to kilometres of water distribution pipe, including hydrants and connections, in SLC 91 3306 11 / 100.

Number of Water Main Breaks per 100 KM of Water Distribution Pipe, 2004 (Median)



Breaks in Water Mains: Effectiveness

Number of breaks in water mains per 100 kilometres of water main pipe in a year.



Objective

Improve system reliability.

Notes

In the frequency distribution, the first interval is 0. The second interval is 5 and includes 1 to 5 breaks. Although intervals generally represent a range of values, zero was selected as an interval because many municipalities reported zero breaks.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Age of water main pipes and fittings.
- Pipe material, e.g. ductile iron, cast iron, concrete, PVC.
- Whether or not cathodic protection is in place.
- Whether or not cement lining is used for water mains.
- Depth of water main pipe.
- Soil conditions.
- Pressure range and fluctuation.
- Hydro faults.
- Programs for maintenance and rehabilitation of water mains.
- Severity of winter weather and frost penetration.
- Water temperature.
- Rate of corrosion; may be accelerated by co-located utilities.
- Breaks due to construction.
- Hydro faults.
- New and revised standards and legislation.

Garbage Collection: Efficiency

Operating costs for garbage collection per tonne.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for garbage collection}}{\text{Total tonnes received from all property classes}}$$

Operating costs for garbage collection per tonne

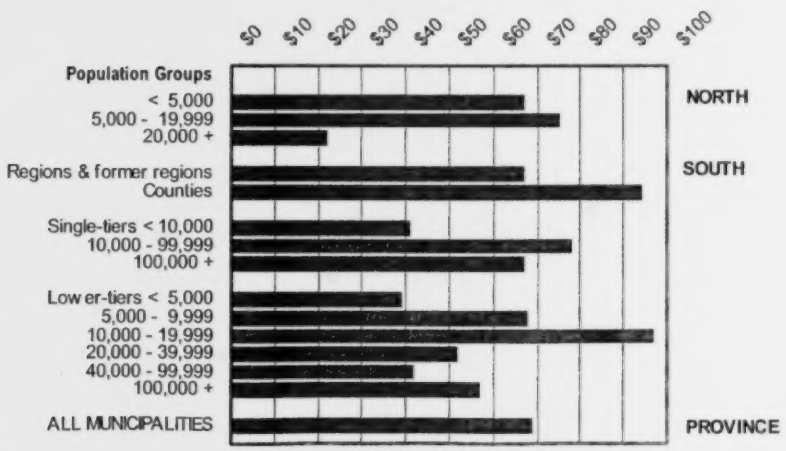
Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $	2002 Median $	2001 Median $
NORTH						
< 5,000	10	28 to 171	67	66	61	62
5,000 – 19,999	4	51 to 489	75	43	45	
20,000 +	3	18 to 115	22	17	17	39
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	9	43 to 112	67	62	57	
Counties	1	94	94	96	98	
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	2	41 to 86	41	89	86	
10,000 – 99,999	13	39 to 247	78	73	70	
100,000 +	5	29 to 85	67	68	73	
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	4	36 to 136	39	40	42	61
5,000 – 9,999	6	24 to 97	68	74	86	87
10,000 – 19,999	11	52 to 166	97	84	61	99
20,000 – 39,999	4	43 to 82	52	61	68	52
40,000 – 99,999	4	32 to 55	42	56	44	28
100,000 +	3	50 to 73	57	57	62	113
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	79	18 to 489	69	66	62	61

FIR reference: SLC 91 3402 13. Subject to conditions, 79 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 77 reported in 2003, 77 reported in 2002, and 21 reported in 2001. However, in 2001, municipalities reporting the integrated measure could not report individual solid waste measures. The type of unit used in the denominator was not reported by 17 municipalities in 2004 and 12 municipalities in 2003.

Conditions:

- Units selected in the denominator in SLC 91 3402 14 are "per tonne" .

Operating Costs for the Collection of Garbage per Tonne
2004 (Median)



Garbage Collection: Efficiency

Operating costs for garbage collection per household.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for garbage collection}}{\text{Total households}}$$

Operating costs for garbage collection per household

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $	2002 Median $	2001 Median $
NORTH						
< 5,000	48	2 to 180	62	60	55	75
5,000 – 19,999	8	31 to 125	58	79	58	23
20,000 +	1	41	41			
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	1	55	55	53	43	
Counties	3	2 to 45	45	3	27	
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	1	29	29	35	45	
10,000 – 99,999	2	31 to 38	31	32	103	
100,000 +						
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	26	8 to 171	51	41	43	44
5,000 – 9,999	34	8 to 134	35	38	33	48
10,000 – 19,999	22	24 to 128	48	48	45	50
20,000 – 39,999	4	2 to 73	58	58	54	58
40,000 – 99,999	1	193	193	180		
100,000 +	1	43	43	41	39	41
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	152	2 to 193	52	47	45	60

FIR reference: SLC 91 3402 13. Subject to conditions, 152 municipalities reported in 2004, 161 reported in 2003, 150 reported in 2002, and 45 reported in 2001. However, in 2001, municipalities reporting the integrated measure could not report individual measures for solid waste.

Conditions:

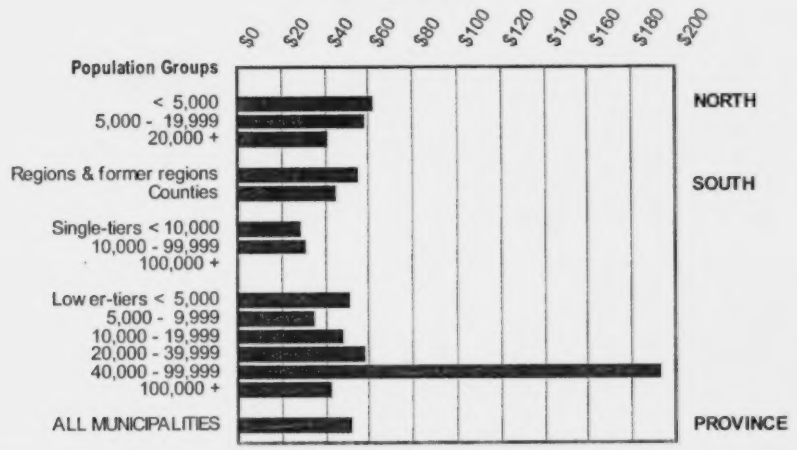
- The denominator is greater than or equal to the number of households in SLC 90 0010 01 or SLC 90 0010 02. (SLC 91 3402 11 >= SLC 90 0010 01 or SLC 90 0010 02)
- Tonnes are not selected as units.
- Operating costs in the numerator do not equal $1. (SLC 91 3402 10 ≠ 1)

  Expenditures for materials and contracted services are not negative numbers. Note that interdepartmental transfers may be negative values and are to be reported in the Financial Information Return as Interfunctional adjustments. (SLC 91 3502 05 ≥ 0 and SLC 91 3502 06 ≥ 0)

Solid Waste: Efficiency

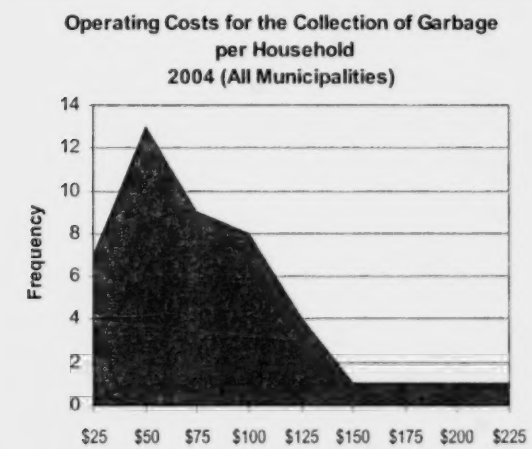
Operating costs for garbage collection per household.

Operating Costs for the Collection of Garbage per Household
2004 (Median)



Solid Waste: Efficiency

Operating costs for garbage collection per tonne or per household.



Objective

Efficient garbage collection services.

Notes

If a municipality uses households for the solid waste measures, total households are reported, not the number of households served. If a municipality provides collection to relatively few households, the efficiency measure may appear low because operating costs are divided by all households.

If tonnes are used as the denominator, the result will be affected by whether tonnes are estimated or weighed. Note that a "tonne" is a metric tonne and equals 2,204.6 pounds or 1,000 kilograms. Tonnes used in the denominator of the efficiency measures represent tonnes from all property classes.

For 2001, municipalities with integrated solid waste management systems reported only the integrated efficiency measure: average operating costs for solid waste management per tonne or per household. In the following years, municipalities reporting the integrated measure could also report the individual measures for garbage collection, garbage disposal and solid waste diversion.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Rural/urban mix.
- Level of garbage collection service, including percentage of residents receiving service, industrial/commercial/institutional clients, frequency of pick-up.
- Mix of residential, industrial, commercial and institutional waste.
- Urban form: distance between pick-up points and amount collected at each point.
- Haulage distance to landfill sites and transfer stations.
- Special collection services, e.g. on-call collection of bulky and white goods offered.
- Bag or container limits. Ban of leaf/yard waste and recyclables from waste collection.
- Presence of competitive market forces.
- Reliance on private contractors.
- Overall diversion rates.

If tonnes are used, the following factors also apply:

- Whether scales are available at landfill sites and solid waste transfer stations.
- Whether tonnes are weighed or estimated.
- Whether Generally Accepted Principles (GAP) endorsed by Corporations Supporting Recycling (CSR) are used in measuring waste stream.

Garbage Disposal: Efficiency

Operating costs for garbage disposal per tonne.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for garbage disposal}}{\text{Total tonnes disposed of from all property classes}}$$

Operating costs for garbage disposal per tonne

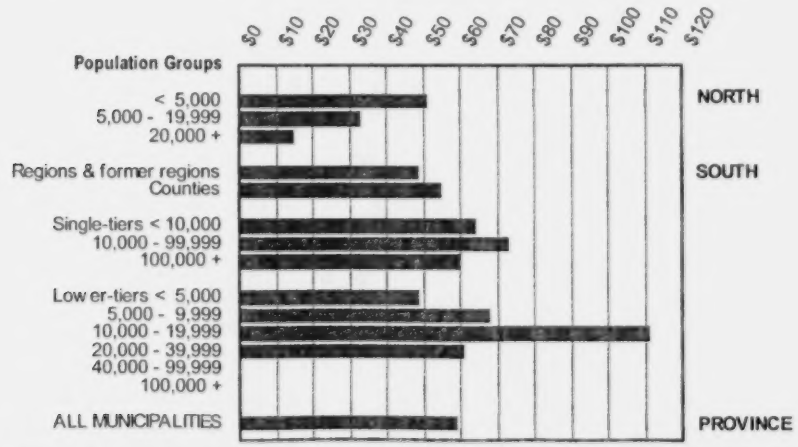
Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $	2002 Median $	2001 Median $
NORTH						
< 5,000	10	29 to 84	51	60	42	39
5,000 – 19,999	4	30 to 228	33	37	20	
20,000 +	3	-13 to 17	15	16	8	122
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	10	16 to 123	49	42	41	82
Counties	3	30 to 112	55	56	57	30
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	2	64 to 84	64	88	85	
10,000 – 99,999	12	-6 to 145	73	67	58	
100,000 +	5	11 to 86	60	46	56	
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	2	49 to 58	49	52	61	100
5,000 – 9,999	6	20 to 279	68	74	68	196
10,000 – 19,999	7	17 to 635	111	69	59	71
20,000 – 39,999	3	59 to 76	61	62	78	70
40,000 – 99,999					65	32
100,000 +				3	56	
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	67	-13 to 635	59	60	57	70

FIR reference: SLC 91 3502 13. Subject to conditions, 67 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 71 reported in 2003, 82 reported in 2002, and 17 reported in 2001. However, in 2001, municipalities reporting the integrated measure were not able to report individual measures for solid waste.

Conditions:

- "per tonne" was selected for the type of unit in the denominator in SLC 91 3502 14.
- Expenditures for materials and contracted services are not negative numbers. Interdepartmental transfers may be negative values and are to be reported in the Financial Information Return as Interfunctional adjustments. (SLC 91 3502 05 ≥ 0 and SLC 91 3502 06 ≥ 0)

Operating Costs for the Garbage Disposal per Tonne
2004 (Median)



Garbage Disposal: Efficiency

Operating costs for garbage disposal per household.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for garbage disposal}}{\text{Total households}}$$

Operating costs for garbage disposal per household

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $	2002 Median $	2001 Median $
NORTH						
< 5,000	93	-5 to 343	60	58	48	53
5,000 – 19,999	9	11 to 466	48	34	38	49
20,000 +	1	52	52			
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	1	65	65	66	55	
Counties	3	42 to 135	57	2	2	
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	1	71	71	37	36	
10,000 – 99,999	2	52 to 81	52	50	55	
100,000 +						
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	51	2 to 251	67	66	63	55
5,000 – 9,999	38	7 to 106	52	44	44	84
10,000 – 19,999	19	0.19 to 80	34	35	40	37
20,000 – 39,999	2	65 to 72	65	62	49	58
40,000 – 99,999						
100,000 +						
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	220	-5 to 466	57	54	48	55

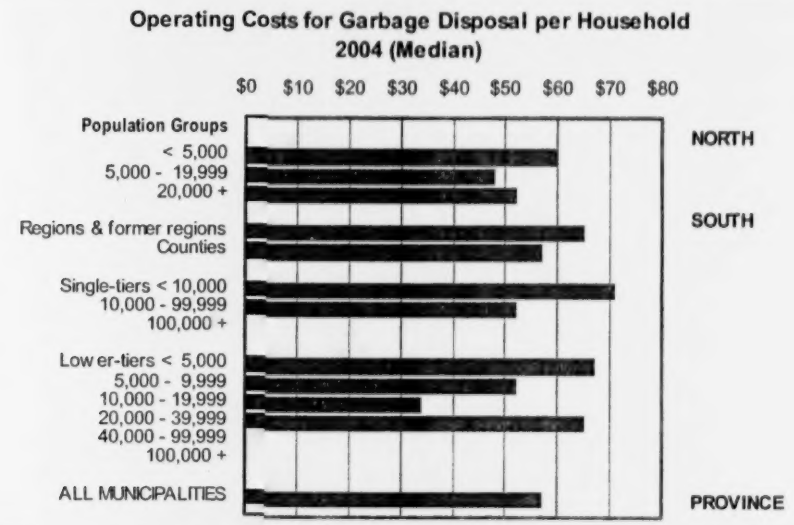
FIR reference: SLC 91 3502 13. Subject to conditions, 220 reported in 2004, 230 reported in 2003, 223 reported in 2002, and 103 reported in 2001. However, in 2001 municipalities reporting the integrated measure could not report individual solid waste measures.

Condition:

- The denominator in SLC 91 3502 11 is greater than or equal to the number of households in SLC 90 0010 or SLC 90 0010 02. The type of units was not set as a condition because a high number of municipalities did not indicate the type of units for this measure in 2002.
- Tonnes are not selected as units.
- Operating costs in the numerator do not equal $1. (SLC 91 3502 10 ≠ 1)
- Expenditures for materials and contracted services are not negative numbers. Interdepartmental transfers may be negative values and are to be reported in the Financial Information Return as Interfunctional adjustments. (SLC 91 3502 05 ≥ 0 and SLC 91 3502 06 ≥ 0)

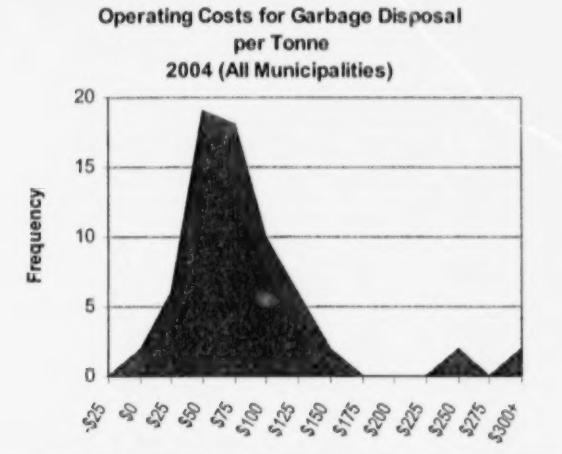
Solid Waste: Efficiency

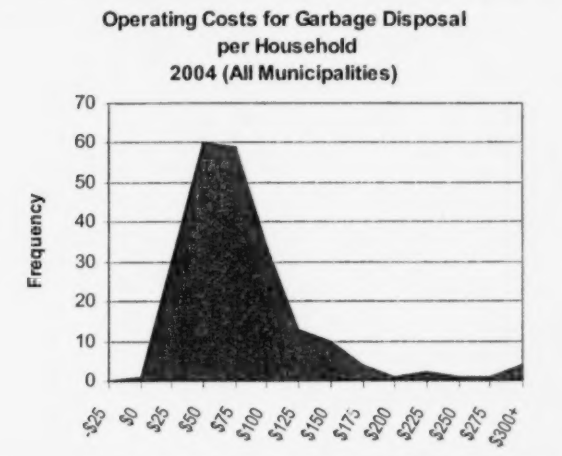
Operating costs for garbage disposal per household.



Solid Waste: Efficiency

Operating costs for garbage disposal per tonne or per household.





Objective

Efficient garbage disposal services.

Notes

If tonnes are used as the denominator, the result will be affected by whether tonnes are estimated or weighed. Note that a "tonne" is a metric tonne and equals 2,204.6 pounds or 1,000 kilograms. Tonnes used in the denominator of the efficiency measures represent tonnes from all property classes.

For 2001, municipalities with integrated solid waste management systems reported only the integrated efficiency measure: average operating costs for solid waste management per tonne or per household. In the following years, municipalities reporting the integrated measure could also report the individual measures for garbage collection, garbage disposal and solid waste diversion.

The measure will be negative if "Other revenue" in the formula for operating costs is greater than the sum of expenditures. The measure may also be negative if interfunctional adjustments (interdepartmental transfers) or the allocation of program support (indirect costs) exceeds the sum of other expenditures.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Rural/urban mix.
- Mix of residential, industrial, commercial and institutional waste.
- Disposal method: landfill, incineration, composting, export, etc.
- Number of landfill sites.
- Landfill hours of operation.
- Retroactive recognition of landfill closure and post-closure costs.
- Cost of perpetual care of landfill sites.
- Recycling programs and overall diversion rate.
- Presence of competitive market forces.
- Reliance on private contractors.

If tonnes are used, the following factors also apply:

- Whether scales are available at landfill sites and solid waste transfer stations.
- Whether tonnes are weighed or estimated.
- Whether Generally Accepted Principles (GAP) endorsed by Corporations Supporting Recycling (CSR) are used in measuring waste stream.

Solid Waste Diversion: Efficiency

Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per tonne.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for solid waste diversion}}{\text{Total tonnes of solid waste diverted from all property classes}}$$

Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per tonne

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $	2002 Median $	2001 Median $
NORTH						
< 5,000	8	36 to 449	143	228	169	91
5,000 – 19,999	4	6 to 239	203	153	191	
20,000 +	3	13 to 111	106	112	68	
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	10	-1 to 215	105	124	106	20
Counties	2	91 to 150	91	104	125	127
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	2	53 to 128	53	116	134	
10,000 – 99,999	12	46 to 297	101	134	157	
100,000 +	5	47 to 157	146	113	123	
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	4	71 to 371	249	326	140	132
5,000 – 9,999	5	100 to 533	171	98	169	219
10,000 – 19,999	11	73 to 512	187	202	214	324
20,000 – 39,999	2	119 to 148	119	112	103	
40,000 – 99,999	3	38 to 104	94	88	152	106
100,000 +	3	115 to 208	136	143	216	262
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	74	-1 to 533	136	159	152	132

FIR reference: SLC 91 3602 13.

Subject to conditions, 74 municipalities reported in 2004, 76 reported in 2003, 81 reported in 2002, and 17 reported in 2001. Note that in 2001, municipalities with integrated solid waste management systems could not report individual solid waste measures.

In the South, in the group for lower-tiers with populations under 5,000, four municipalities reported the measure in 2004, three municipalities reported the measure in 2003 and 2001, while 9 municipalities reported in 2002.

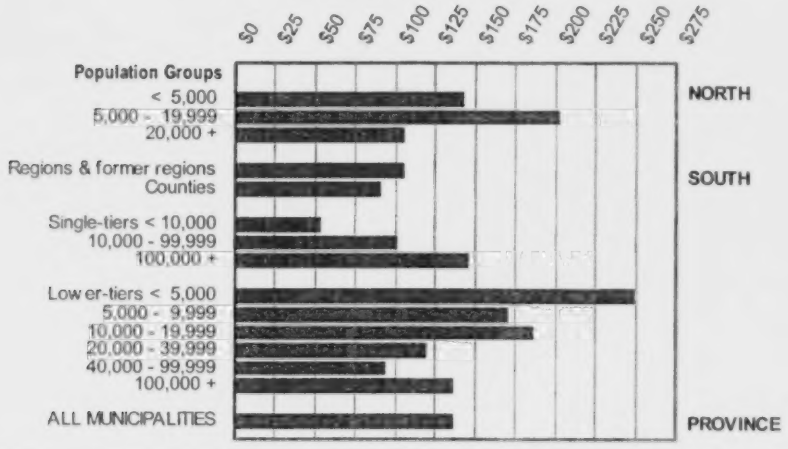
Condition:

- Units in SLC 91 3602 14 are "per tonne".

Solid Waste Diversion: Efficiency

Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per tonne.

Operating Costs for Solid Waste Diversion (Recycling) per Tonne, 2004 (Median)



Solid Waste Diversion: Efficiency

Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per household.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for solid waste diversion}}{\text{Total households}}$$

Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per household

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $	2002 Median $	2001 Median $
NORTH						
< 5,000	49	0.1 to 84	16	14	21	10
5,000 – 19,999	8	4 to 53	18	14	15	
20,000 +	1	17	17			
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	1	60	60	56	34	
Counties	4	11 to 55	41	36	32	
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	1	61	61	50	30	
10,000 – 99,999	2	32 to 41	32	37	168	
100,000 +						
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	49	1 to 88	26	21	23	16
5,000 – 9,999	38	-32 to 119	28	32	29	9
10,000 – 19,999	19	0.2 to 90	28	34	32	36
20,000 – 39,999	2	4 to 43	4	3	35	53
40,000 – 99,999	1	5	5			
100,000 +						
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	175	-32 to 119	23	24	25	16

FIR reference: SLC 91 3602 13.

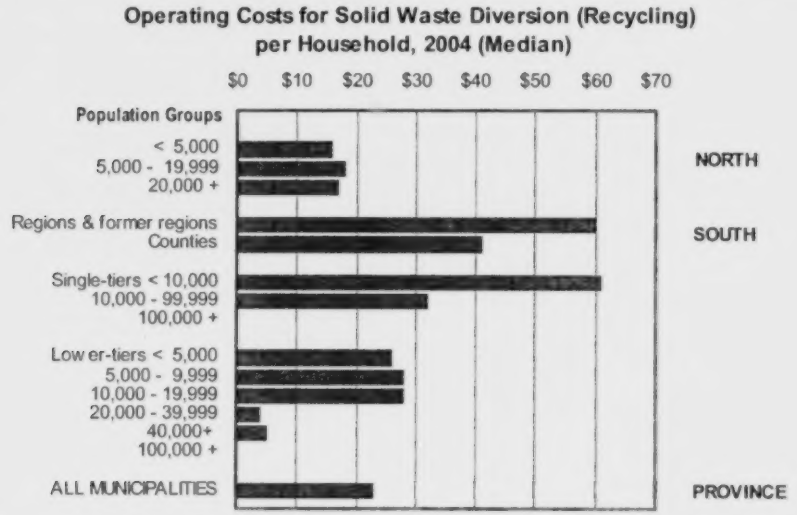
Subject to conditions, 175 municipalities reported in 2004, 183 reported in 2003, 176 reported in 2002, and 47 reported in 2001. Note that in 2001, municipalities reporting the measure for an integrated solid waste system could not report individual solid waste measures.

Condition:

- Households in the denominator in SLC 91 3502 11 are greater than or equal to households in SLC 90 0010 or SLC 90 0010 02.
- Municipality did not select tonnes as units.

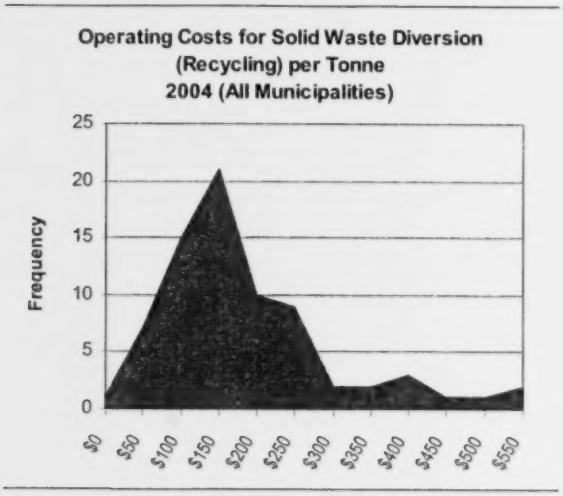
Solid Waste Diversion: Efficiency

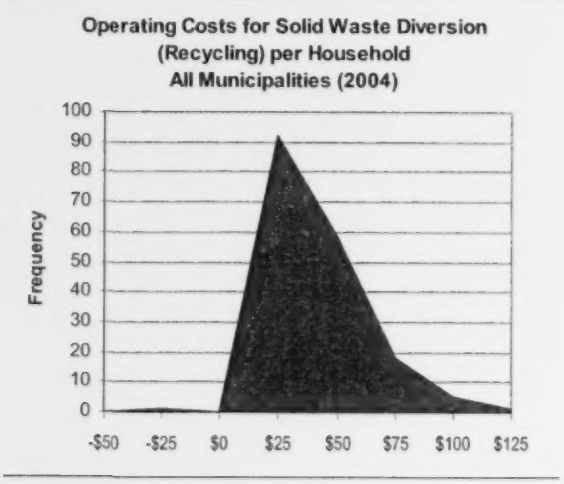
Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per household.



Solid Waste: Efficiency

Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per tonne or per household.





Objective

Efficient solid waste diversion services.

Notes

If tonnes are used as the denominator, the result will be affected by whether tonnes are estimated or weighed. Note that a "tonne" is a metric tonne and equals 2,204.6 pounds or 1,000 kilograms. Tonnes used in the denominator of the efficiency measure represent tonnes from all property classes.

For 2001, municipalities with integrated solid waste management systems reported only the integrated efficiency measure: average operating costs for solid waste management per tonne or per household. In the following years, municipalities reporting the integrated measure could also report the individual measures for garbage collection, garbage disposal and solid waste diversion.

The measure will be negative if "Other revenue" in the formula for operating costs is greater than the sum of expenditures. The measure may also be negative if interfunctional adjustments (interdepartmental transfers) or the allocation of program support (indirect costs) exceeds the sum of other expenditures.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Rural/urban mix.
- Scope of diversion program and materials diverted.
- Mix of residential, industrial, commercial and institutional waste in diversion stream.
- Solid waste diversion rate, including level of public participation and ICI participation.
- Types of materials in diversion programs, e.g. paper, containers, organics, yard waste, scrap metal, tires, electronics, white goods, etc.
- Pick-up services and frequency of pick-up.
- Promotional and education budget.
- Levels of public participation.
- Haulage distance to processing and markets.
- Presence of competitive market forces.
- Reliance on private contractors.
- Prices received for recyclable material.

If tonnes are used, the following factors also apply:

- Whether scales are available at landfill sites and solid waste transfer stations.
- Whether tonnes are weighed or estimated.
- Precipitation which impacts the weight of materials collected.
- Whether Generally Accepted Principles (GAP) endorsed by Corporations Supporting Recycling (CSR) are used in measuring the waste stream.

Solid Waste Management: Efficiency

Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal, diversion) per tonne.

$$\frac{\text{Average operating costs for solid waste management}}{\text{Total tonnes of solid waste disposed of and total tonnes diverted from all property classes}}$$

Average operating costs for solid waste diversion (collection, disposal, diversion) per tonne

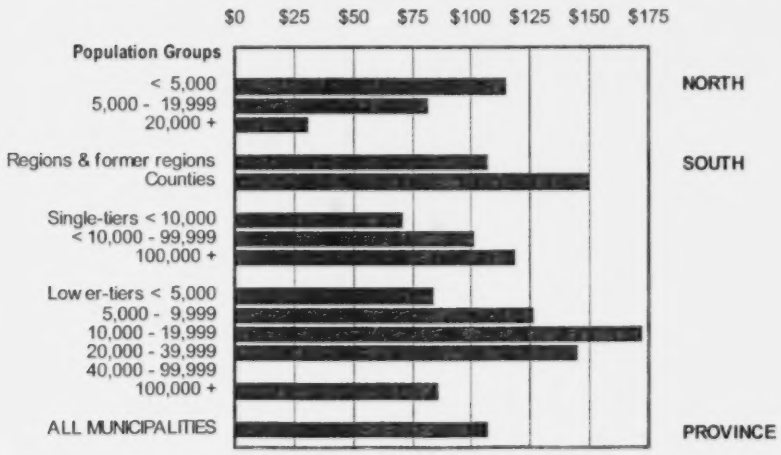
Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $	2003 Median $	2002 Median $	2001 Median $
NORTH						
< 5,000	7	56 to 161	115	136	100	78
5,000 – 19,999	4	69 to 303	82	84	26	143
20,000 +	3	20 to 52	31	30	22	43
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	7	41 to 146	107	103	82	91
Counties	1	150	150	154	174	197
Single-tiers						
<10,000	2	71 to 160	71	130	109	80
10,000 – 99,999	12	18 to 219	101	106	113	114
100,000 +	5	52 to 163	118	116	108	107
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	2	84 to 160	84	90	174	170
5,000 – 9,999	3	98 to 168	126	104	120	112
10,000 – 19,999	7	56 to 335	172	175	176	113
20,000 – 39,999	1	145	145	77	155	141
40,000 – 99,999					151	133
100,000 +	2	86 to 98	86	89	147	
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	56	18 to 335	107	116	119	113

FIR reference: SLC 91 3603 13. Subject to conditions, 56 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 59 reported in 2003, 62 reported in 2002, and 60 reported in 2001.

Condition:

- Units selected in the denominator in SLC 91 3603 14 are "per tonne".

Average Operating Costs for Solid Waste Management (Collection, Disposal, Diversion) per Tonne, 2004 (Median)



Solid Waste Management: Efficiency

Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal, diversion) per household.

$$\frac{\text{Average operating costs for solid waste management}}{\text{Total households}}$$

Average operating costs for solid waste diversion (collection, disposal, diversion) per household

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH						
< 5,000	21	49 to 429	149	133	123	123
5,000 – 19,999	7	116 to 558	162	111	102	109
20,000 +	1	110	110			
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	3	91 to 180	114	118	113	105
Counties	2	157 to 222	157	146	182	200
Single-tiers						
<10,000	1	161	161	122	109	162
10,000 – 99,999	2	131 to 144	131	127	326	118
100,000 +						185
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	20	47 to 424	131	141	119	116
5,000 – 9,999	31	37 to 197	111	125	115	121
10,000 – 19,999	13	79 to 179	111	117	114	117
20,000 – 39,999					138	
40,000 – 99,999						
100,000 +						138
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	101	37 to 558	127	127	116	120

FIR reference: SLC 91 3603 13. Subject to conditions, 101 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 109 reported in 2003, 112 reported in 2002, and 94 reported in 2001.

Note: In the South in the single-tier 10,000 – 99,999 population group, two municipalities reported the measure in 2001, one reported in 2002, four reported in 2003 and two reported in 2004.

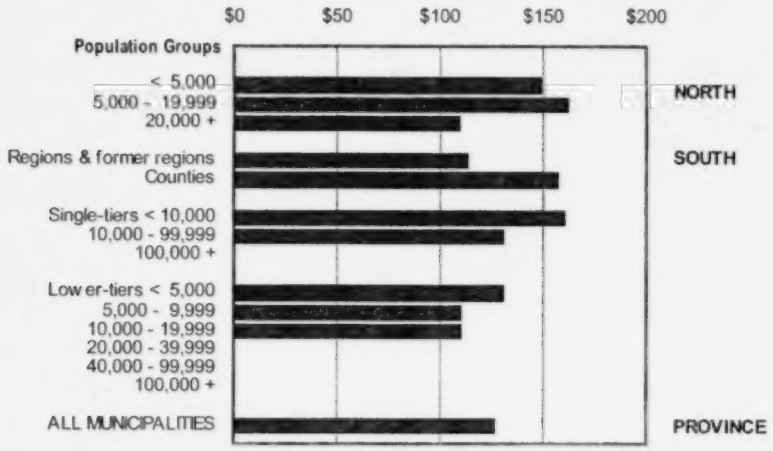
Condition:

- The denominator in SLC 91 3502 11 is greater than or equal to the households in SLC 90 0010 or SLC 90 0010 02. The type of units was not set as a condition because over 100 municipalities did not indicate the type of units used prior to 2003.

Solid Waste Management: Efficiency

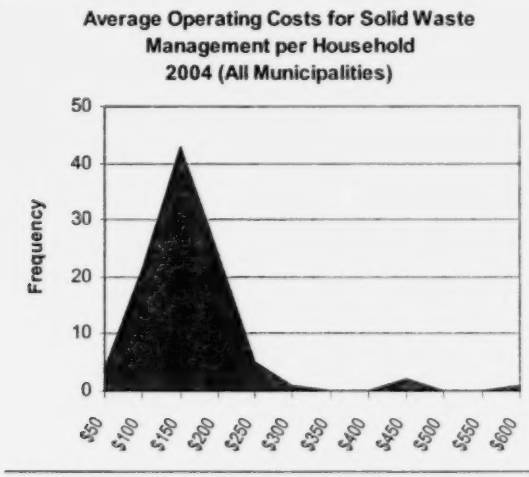
Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal, diversion) per household.

Average Operating Costs for Solid Waste Management (Collection, Disposal, Diversion) per Household, 2004 (Median)



Solid Waste: Efficiency

Average operating costs for solid waste management per tonne or per household.



Objective

Efficient solid waste management.

Notes

The factors affecting this measure will include all the factors affecting the individual measures.

For 2001, municipalities with integrated solid waste management systems reported only the integrated efficiency measure: average operating costs for solid waste management per tonne or per household. In the following years, municipalities reporting the integrated measure could also report the individual measures for garbage collection, garbage disposal and solid waste diversion.

If tonnes are used as the denominator, the result will be affected by whether tonnes are estimated or weighed. Note that a "tonne" is a metric tonne and equals 2,204.6 pounds or 1,000 kilograms. Tonnes used in the denominator of the efficiency measures represent tonnes from all property classes.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Rural/urban mix.
- Mix of residential, industrial, commercial and institutional waste.
- Urban form: distance between pick-up points and amount collected at each point.
- Presence of competitive market forces.
- Reliance on private contractors.

Collection is influenced by:

- Level of garbage collection service, including percentage of residents receiving service, industrial/commercial/institutional clients and frequency of pick-up.
- Haulage distance to landfill sites and transfer stations.
- Special collection services, e.g. on-call collection of bulky and white goods.
- Bag or container limits. Ban of leaf/yard waste and recyclables from waste collection.
- Overall diversion rates.

Disposal results are influenced by:

- Disposal method: landfill, incineration, composting, export, etc.
- Number of landfill sites.
- Landfill hours of operation.
- Retroactive recognition of landfill closure and post-closure costs.
- Cost of perpetual care of landfill sites.
- Recycling programs and overall diversion rate.

Diversion results are influenced by:

- Scope of diversion program and materials diverted.
- Solid waste diversion rate, including level of public participation and ICI participation.
- Types of materials in diversion programs, e.g. paper, containers, organics, yard waste, scrap metal, tires, electronics, white goods, etc.

- Pick-up services and frequency of pick-up.
- Promotional and education budget.
- Levels of public participation.
- Haulage distance to processing and markets.
- Prices received for recyclable material.

If tonnes are used, the following factors also apply:

- Whether scales are available at landfill sites and solid waste transfer stations.
- Whether tonnes are weighed or estimated.
- Precipitation which impacts the weight of materials collected.
- Whether Generally Accepted Principles (GAP) endorsed by Corporations Supporting Recycling (CSR) are used in measuring waste stream.

Solid Waste Management: Effectiveness

Number of complaints received in a year concerning the collection of garbage and recycled materials per 1,000 households.

$$\frac{\text{Number of complaints received in a year concerning the collection of garbage and recycled materials}}{\text{Total households / 1,000}}$$

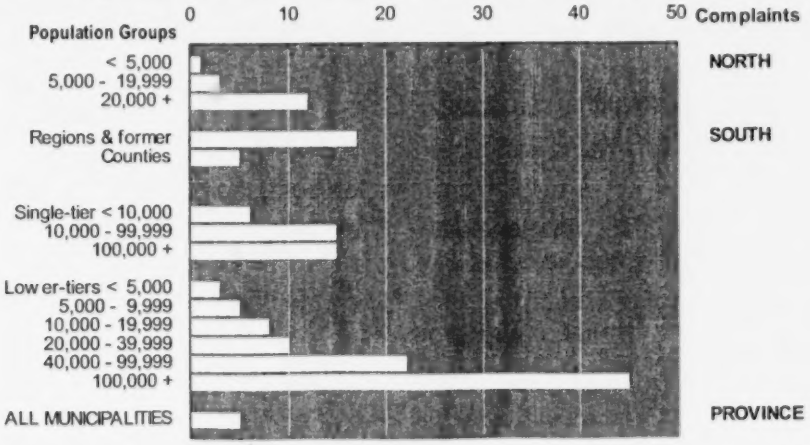
Number of complaints received in a year concerning the collection of garbage and recycled materials per 1,000 households

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH						
< 5,000	85	0 to 68	1	0	0	2
5,000 – 19,999	10	0 to 49	3	2	3	3
20,000 +	4	2 to 49	12	12	18	14
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	11	9 to 57	17	25	27	24
Counties	6	2 to 28	5	14	7	11
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	3	4 to 27	6	5	5	4
10,000 – 99,999	15	3 to 41	15	10	9	10
100,000 +	5	10 to 57	15	10	34	33
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	51	0 to 67	3	3	3	2
5,000 – 9,999	47	0 to 97	5	5	6	6
10,000 – 19,999	31	0 to 109	8	5	8	12
20,000 – 39,999	8	0 to 104	10	12	9	7
40,000 – 99,999	4	18 to 154	22	32	22	19
100,000 +	4	23 to 65	45	45	2	8
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	284	0 to 154	5	5	5	6

FIR reference: SLC 92 3452 07. The measure was reported by 284 municipalities in 2004, 291 reported in 2003, 290 reported in 2002, and 286 reported in 2001.

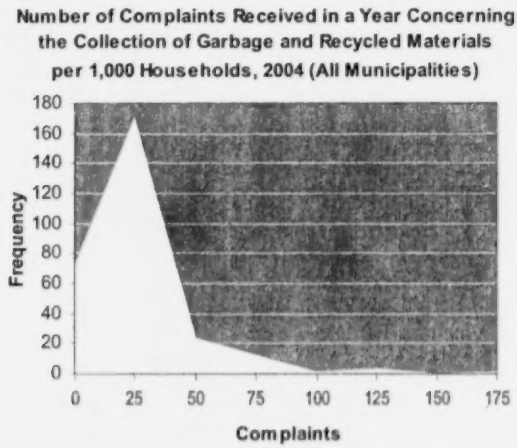
No conditions.

Number of Complaints Received in a Year Concerning the Collection of Garbage and Recycled Materials per 1,000 Households, 2004 (Median)



Solid Waste Management: Effectiveness

Number of complaints received in a year concerning the collection of garbage and recycled materials per 1,000 households.



Objective

Municipal solid waste services do not have an adverse effect on the environment.

Notes

Municipalities differ in the formality of tracking systems and the definition of complaints.

Complaints should not include public inquiries about service or comments on local government policy. Some municipalities identified types of complaints, including missed waste, non-collected waste, messy dumpsters, snowbank issues. One municipality defined complaints as anything that required investigation and/or resolution by municipal staff.

The measure refers to total households in the municipality divided by 1,000 not just households receiving collection service.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether complaints are formally tracked or estimated.
- Whether system includes both phone and written complaints.
- Whether complaints are tracked separately from public inquiries.
- Whether municipality provides collection services or uses depot recycling only.
- Change in contractor or change in collection system.
- Municipal responsibility for solid waste collection and diversion collection in a two-tier system. For completeness, upper-tier and lower-tier results may need to be combined.

Solid Waste Management: Effectiveness

Total number of solid waste management sites owned by the municipality with a Ministry of Environment (MOE) Certificate of Approval.

Total number of solid waste management sites owned by the municipality with a Ministry of Environment Certificate of Approval

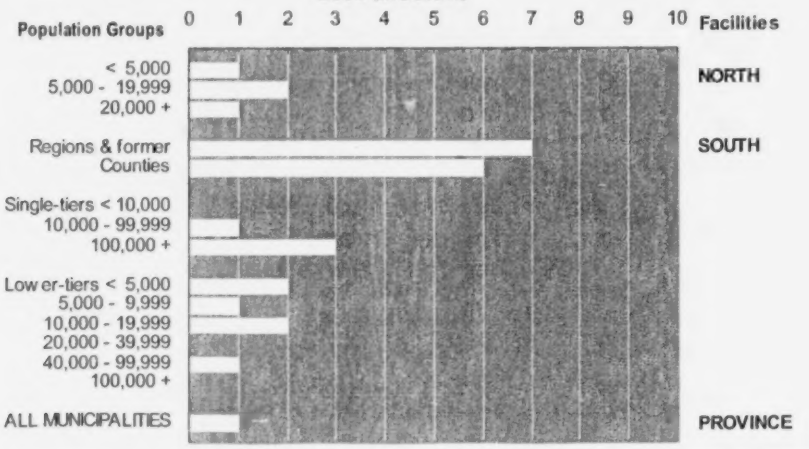
Population	Reporting #	Range #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH						
< 5,000	77	0 to 7	1	1	1	1
5,000 – 19,999	11	0 to 3	2	1	1	1
20,000 +	3	1 to 2	1	1	1	1
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	12	1 to 18	7	7	7	7
Counties	6	1 to 41	6	6	6	0
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	2	0	0	0	0	0
10,000 – 99,999	14	0 to 42	1	1	1	1
100,000 +	5	1 to 12	3	3	3	4
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	48	0 to 9	2	2	1	1
5,000 – 9,999	45	0 to 5	1	2	1	1
10,000 – 19,999	28	0 to 6	2	2	2	0
20,000 – 39,999	4	0	0	0	0	0
40,000 – 99,999	1	1	1	1	1	0
100,000 +	3	0 to 1	0	0	0	0
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	259	0 to 42	1	1	1	1

FIR reference: SLC 92 3552 07. No conditions.

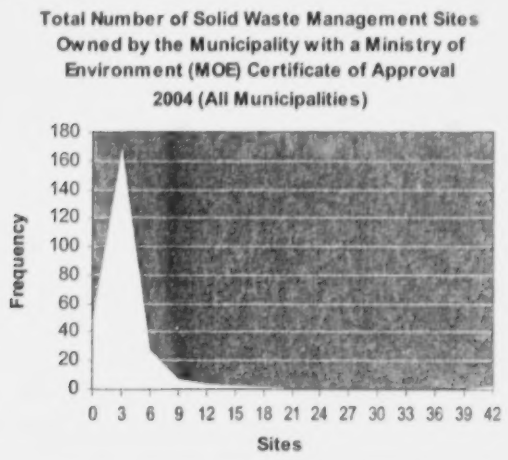
The measure was reported by 259 municipalities in 2004, 247 reported in 2003, 263 reported in 2002, and 408 reported in 2001.

NOTES: In 2001, the measure was defined only as the total number of solid waste management sites owned by the municipality.

Number of Solid Waste Management Facilities Owned by the Municipality with a Ministry of Environment (MOE) Certificate of Approval, 2004 (Median)



Solid Waste Management: Effectiveness
Total number of solid waste management sites owned by the municipality with a Ministry of Environment (MOE) Certificate of Approval.



Objective

Municipal solid waste services do not have an adverse effect on environment.

Notes

This measure applies only to solid waste management facilities owned by the municipality. The measure includes open or closed landfill sites.

In 2001, the measure was defined as the total number of solid waste management sites owned by the municipality. In 2002, the measure was redefined as the total number of solid waste management facilities owned by the municipality with a Ministry of Environment (MOE) Certificate of Approval. Fewer facilities have an MOE Certificate of Approval with the result that fewer municipalities reported the measure in 2002.

Of those municipalities reporting this measure, 48 reported no municipally owned solid waste management sites in 2004.

This measure provides a context to the number of sites and number of days per year when a Ministry of Environment compliance order for remediation concerning an air or groundwater standard was in effect.

Solid Waste Diversion: Effectiveness

Number of days per year when a Ministry of Environment compliance order for remediation concerning an air or groundwater standard was in effect for a solid waste management facility, by facility.

Number of days per year when a Ministry of Environment compliance order for remediation concerning an air or groundwater standard was in effect for a solid waste management facility, by facility.

			2004				
Population	Reporting	Range	1 to 30 Days	31 to 100 Days	101 to 199 Days	201 to 365 Days	Total 1 to 365 Days
	#	# of Days	# of Mun	# of Mun	# of Mun	# of Mun	# of Mun
NORTH							
< 5,000	45	0 to 23	1				1
5,000 – 19,999	6	0 to 6	1				1
20,000 +	2	0					
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	8	0 to 365		1		1	2
Counties	4	0 to 16	2				2
Single-tiers							
< 10,000							
10,000 – 99,999	10						
100,000 +	3						
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	23	0 to 77		2			2
5,000 – 9,999	23	0 to 240				1	1
10,000 – 19,999	18	0 to 365	1			1	2
20,000 – 39,999							
40,000 – 99,999	1	0					
100,000 +	1	0					
ALL MUNICIPALITIES, 2004	144	0 to 365	5	3	0	3	11
ALL MUNICIPALITIES, 2003	144	0 to 365	6	4	0	4	14
ALL MUNICIPALITIES, 2002	133	0 to 365	3	2	4	3	12
ALL MUNICIPALITIES, 2001	121	0 to 365	3	2	0	4	9

FIR reference: SLC 92 3553 07 to SLC 92 3560 07. Subject to conditions, 144 municipalities reported the measure in 2003 and in 2004, 133 reported in 2002, and 121 reported in 2001. Reporting is optional for municipalities with no compliance orders for remediation.

Condition:

- Number of days was not null in any line between 3553 and 3560.
- Each municipality is counted once. If a municipality has more than one site with compliance orders, the site with the highest number of days is counted.

Objective

Municipal solid waste services do not have an adverse effect on the environment.

Notes

This measure applies only to solid waste management facilities owned by the municipality which have a Ministry of Environment (MOE) Certificate of Approval and a compliance order for remediation concerning an air or groundwater standard.

Solid Waste Diversion: Effectiveness

Percentage of residential solid waste diverted.

$$\frac{\text{Total tonnes of residential solid waste diverted}}{\text{Total tonnes of residential solid waste disposed of and total tonnes diverted}} \times 100$$

Percentage of residential solid waste diverted

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH						
< 5,000	24	0% to 38%	11%	10%	6%	3%
5,000 – 19,999	6	9% to 39%	16%	11%	10%	5%
20,000 +	2	19% to 36%	19%	22%	29%	29%
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	12	25% to 45%	35%	37%	34%	32%
Counties	4	31% to 42%	32%	34%	31%	29%
Single-tiers						
<10,000	3	24% to 66%	64%	25%	27%	24%
10,000 – 99,999	11	12% to 53%	41%	35%	37%	38%
100,000 +	4	28% to 41%	35%	34%	32%	33%
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	16	6% to 58%	21%	26%	23%	17%
5,000 – 9,999	20	5% to 53%	21%	26%	22%	28%
10,000 – 19,999	17	11% to 58%	24%	22%	21%	20%
20,000 – 39,999	2	27% to 34%	27%	28%	31%	27%
40,000 – 99,999	2	12% to 38%	12%	13%	12%	13%
100,000 +	3	19% to 37%	27%	26%	26%	10%
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	126	0% to 66%	28%	27%	26%	28%

FIR reference: SLC 92 3655 07.

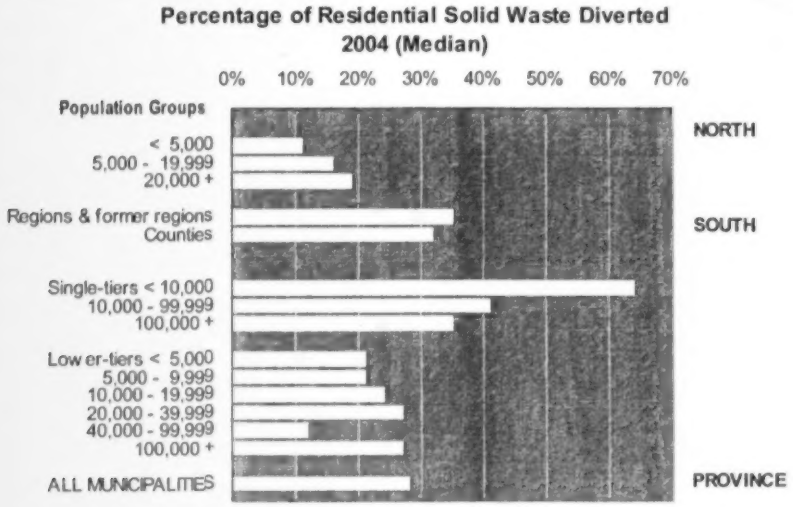
Subject to conditions, 126 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 127 reported in 2003, 128 reported in 2002, and 105 reported in 2001.

Conditions:

- Percentage of residential solid waste diverted is less than 100%.
- If both effectiveness measures for diversion were reported, total residential tonnes diverted in the numerator of this measure must be less than total tonnes diverted from all property classes in the measure for diversion based on combined residential and ICI tonnage. (SLC 92 3655 05 < SLC 92 3656 05).
- Total tonnes of residential solid waste disposed of and total tonnes diverted in the denominator of this measure must be less that total tonnes disposed of and diverted from all property classes in the denominator of the efficiency measure for integrated solid waste management (if that measure is completed). (SLC 92 3655 06 < SLC 91 3603 11 when units are tonnes.)

Solid Waste Diversion: Effectiveness

Percentage of residential solid waste diverted.



Solid Waste Diversion: Effectiveness

Percentage of residential solid waste diverted (based on combined residential & ICI tonnage).

$$\frac{\text{Total tonnes of solid waste diverted from all property classes}}{\text{Total tonnes of solid waste disposed of and total tonnes diverted from all property classes}} \times 100$$

Percentage of residential solid waste diverted (based on combined residential and ICI tonnage)

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH						
< 5,000	11	0% to 52%	20%	7%	19%	17%
5,000 – 19,999	3	2% to 7%	3%	7%	8%	9%
20,000 +	1	13%	13%	5%	11%	29%
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	1	26%	26%	22%	14%	13%
Counties	1	30%	30%	49%	31%	
Single-tiers						
<10,000						
10,000 – 99,999	5	8% to 55%	26%	29%	40%	40%
100,000 +						
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	18	1% to 48%	21%	30%	25%	19%
5,000 – 9,999	17	0% to 66%	21%	18%	19%	17%
10,000 – 19,999	9	11% to 44%	23%	22%	26%	21%
20,000 – 39,999	1	30%	30%	35%	43%	28%
40,000 – 99,999	1	38%	38%	45%	40%	33%
100,000 +						
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	68	0% to 66%	21%	22%	20%	20%

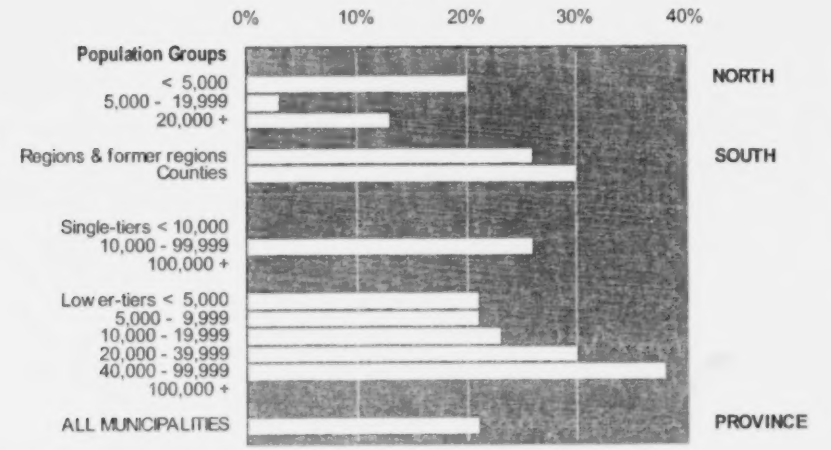
FIR reference: SLC 92 3656 07. Subject to conditions, 68 municipalities reported in 2004, 63 reported in 2003, 65 reported in 2002, and 66 reported in 2001.

Conditions:

- Percentage of solid waste diverted is less than 100%.
- If both effectiveness measures for diversion were reported, total tonnes of solid waste diverted from all property classes in the denominator of this measure must be greater than total tonnes of residential solid waste diverted. (SLC 92 3656 05 > SLC 92 3655 05)
- If the municipality reported the efficiency measure for solid waste management and selected tonnes as units, then total tonnes of solid waste disposed of and total tonnes diverted from all property classes in the efficiency measure must equal tonnes reported in the denominator of this measure ± 1.5.
  (SLC 92 3656 06 = SLC 91 3603 11 ± 1.5 when units are tonnes.)

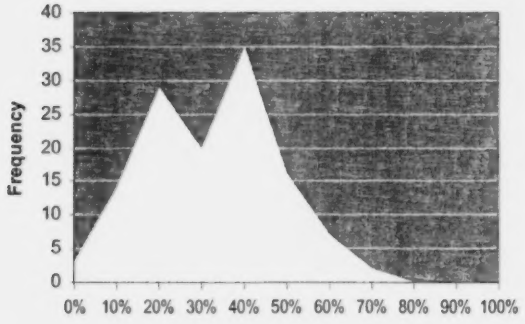
Solid Waste Diversion: Effectiveness

Percentage of residential solid waste diverted (based on combined residential & ICI tonnage).

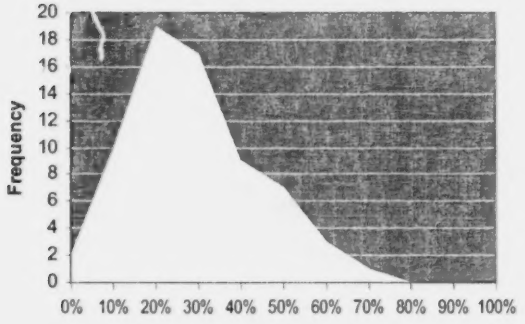


Solid Waste Diversion: Effectiveness
Percentage of residential solid waste diverted.
Percentage of residential solid waste diverted (based on combined residential and ICI tonnage).

Percentage of Residential Solid Waste Diverted (2004) All Municipalities



Percentage of Residential Solid Waste Diverted (Based on Combined Residential & ICI Tonnage) 2004 (All Municipalities)



Objective

Municipal waste reduction programs divert waste from landfills and/or incinerators.

Notes

Municipalities were to complete only one effectiveness measure for solid waste diversion. If the municipality records residential tonnage separately, it should report the measure, Percentage of residential solid waste diverted. If the municipality does not record tonnage for residential solid waste separately from industrial, commercial, institutional (ICI) tonnage, it should report the measure, Percentage of residential solid waste diverted (based on combined residential and ICI tonnage).

Many municipalities completed both measures, reporting the same results for each measure. It did not appear that municipalities were distinguishing residential tonnage from tonnage for all property classes. Therefore, a condition was set comparing residential tonnage diverted to tonnage diverted from all property classes. Municipalities were not included if the tonnage was identical.

In analyzing results, tonnes disposed of and diverted in the denominator of each of these measures was compared with the denominator of the efficiency measure, total tonnes disposed of and total tonnes diverted from all property classes.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether the calculation of waste diversion is based on Generally Accepted Principles (GAP) developed by Corporations Supporting Recycling (CSR).
- Whether diverted waste is tracked by class.
- Whether scales are available at landfill sites and waste transfer facilities.
- Whether data is available for solid waste received at private waste transfer facilities.
- Whether residential tonnage for both disposal and diversion is weighed or estimated. (Some municipalities weigh the tonnage diverted, but estimate tonnage disposed of.)
- Method of collection, e.g. drop-off depots, recycling pick-up.
- Percentage of population receiving pick-up service.
- Frequency of pick-up service.
- Effort spent on promotion.
- Types of materials in diversion programs, e.g. paper, containers, organics, yard waste, scrap metal, tires, electronics, white goods, etc.
- Increase in plastic materials affects volume, with a smaller impact on weight.
- Mix of single-family and multi-unit residential buildings. Apartments typically have lower diversion rates than houses.

Parks: Efficiency

Operating costs for parks per person.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for parks}}{\text{Total population}}$$

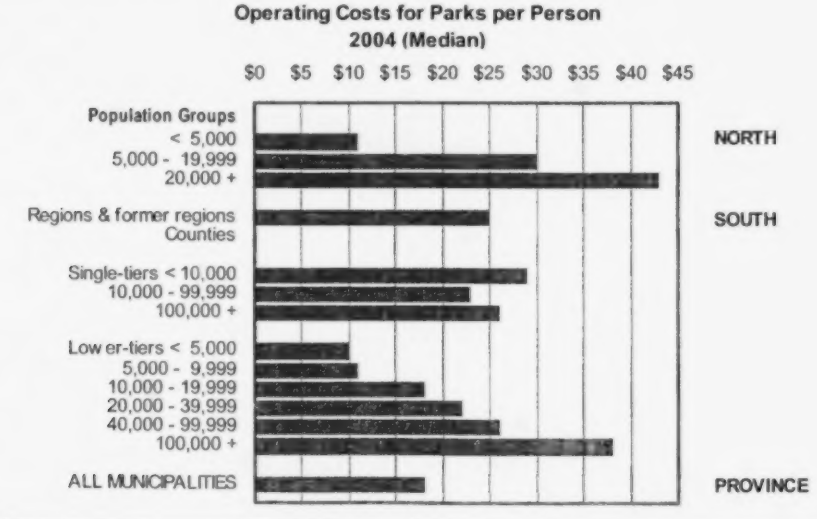
Operating costs for parks per person

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	70	0.45 to 181	11
5,000 – 19,999	12	0.80 to 59	30
20,000 +	4	26 to 49	43
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	4	23 to 36	25
Counties	3	0.17 to 5	0.19
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	4	21 to 48	29
10,000 – 99,999	15	13 to 61	23
100,000 +	5	19 to 62	26
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	40	0.40 to 246	10
5,000 – 9,999	55	0.07 to 56	11
10,000 – 19,999	52	0.26 to 84	18
20,000 – 39,999	17	4 to 39	22
40,000 – 99,999	11	3 to 59	26
100,000 +	11	23 to 44	38
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	303	0.07 to 246	18

FIR reference: SLC 91 7101 13.

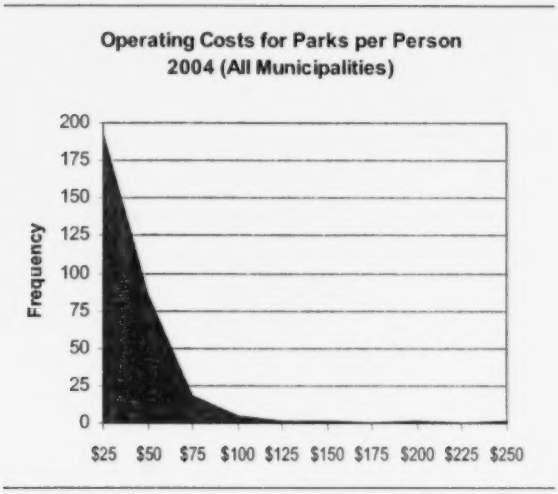
Conditions:

- Program support is not the only expenditure reported.



Parks: Efficiency

Operating costs for parks per person.



Objective

Efficient operation of parks.

Notes

This measure is automatically calculated and is based on expenditures reported in Schedule 40 of the FIR, Revenue Fund Expenditures.

Parks are defined as outdoor open spaces that are generally accessible to the public all of the time. Parks include: allotments, flower gardens and floral displays, horticultural area, natural areas, parks and parkettes, playgrounds, public squares, skateboard parks, outdoor skating rinks, and sports fields.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Number and type of outdoor spaces.

Recreation Programs: Efficiency

Operating costs for recreation programs per person.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for recreation programs}}{\text{Total population}}$$

Operating costs for recreation programs per person

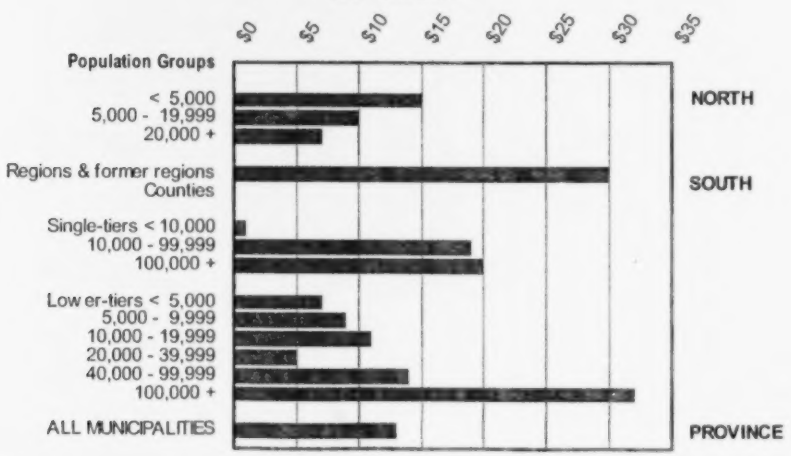
Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	84	0.01 to 194	15
5,000 – 19,999	12	1 to 78	10
20,000 +	4	4 to 34	7
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions Counties	4	16 to 50	30
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	2	0.69 to 2	1
10,000 – 99,999	15	2 to 42	19
100,000 +	5	8 to 31	20
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	35	-0.23 to 117	7
5,000 – 9,999	47	0.50 to 136	9
10,000 – 19,999	47	0.12 to 117	11
20,000 – 39,999	16	0.16 to 42	5
40,000 – 99,999	11	6 to 48	14
100,000 +	11	10 to 50	32
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	293	-0.23 to 194	13

FIR reference: SLC 91 7201 13.

Conditions:

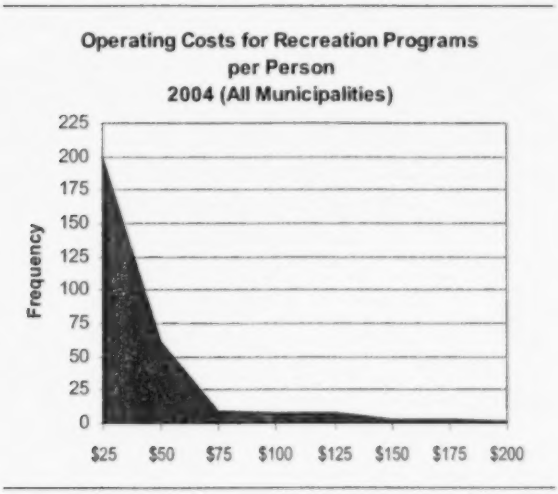
- Program support is not the only expenditure reported.

Operating Costs for Recreation Programs per Person
2004 (Median)



Recreation Programs: Efficiency

Operating costs for recreation programs per person.



Objective

Efficient operation of recreation programs.

Notes

This measure is automatically calculated and is based on expenditures reported in Schedule 40 of the FIR, Revenue Fund Expenditures.

A recreation program involves some form of activity taking place in a municipally owned or leased facility or area. Recreation programs include both registered programs and unregistered drop-in programs.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Number and type of programs.
- Volunteer involvement in running programs.

Recreation Facilities: Efficiency

Operating costs for recreation facilities per person.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for recreation facilities}}{\text{Total population}}$$

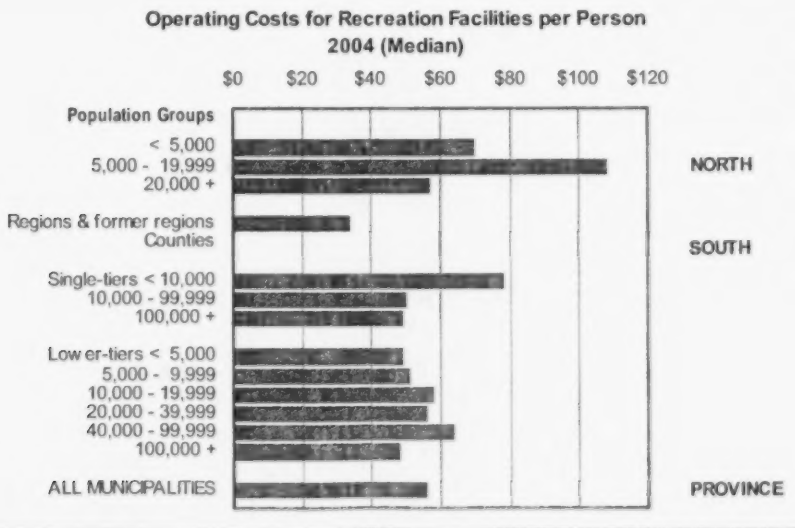
Operating costs for recreation facilities per person

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	86	1 to 2,454	70
5,000 – 19,999	13	55 to 246	108
20,000 +	4	54 to 84	57
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	4	31 to 67	34
Counties			
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	4	28 to 149	78
10,000 – 99,999	15	24 to 80	50
100,000 +	5	30 to 54	49
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	61	0.39 to 261	49
5,000 – 9,999	62	1 to 188	51
10,000 – 19,999	54	13 to 111	58
20,000 – 39,999	16	22 to 119	56
40,000 – 99,999	11	25 to 104	64
100,000 +	11	29 to 62	48
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	346	0.39 to 2,454	56

FIR reference: SLC 91 7301 13.

Conditions:

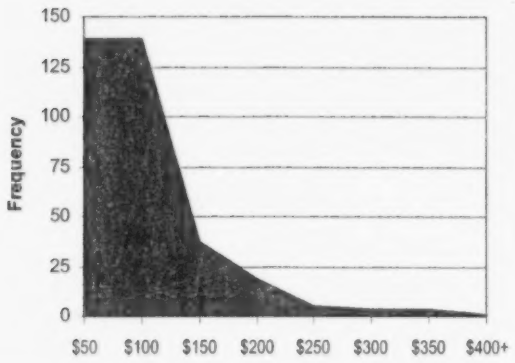
- Program support is not the only expenditure reported.



Recreation Facilities: Efficiency

Operating costs for recreation facilities per person.

Operating Costs for Recreation Facilities per Person 2004 (All Municipalities)



Objective

Efficient operation of recreation facilities.

Notes

This measure is automatically calculated and is based on expenditures reported in Schedule 40 of the FIR, Revenue Fund Expenditures.

Recreation facilities include built or enclosed structures used for community recreation and leisure. Recreation facilities usually involve some form of operating function (mechanical, electrical) and some form of controlled access, e.g. entranceways.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Number and type of recreation facilities.
- Volunteer involvement.
- Whether facilities serve regional, as well as local citizens.

Subtotal: Parks, Recreation Programs and Recreation Facilities: Efficiency

Operating costs for parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities per person (Subtotal).

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for park, recreation programs and recreation facilities}}{\text{Total population}}$$

Operating costs for parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities per person (Subtotal)

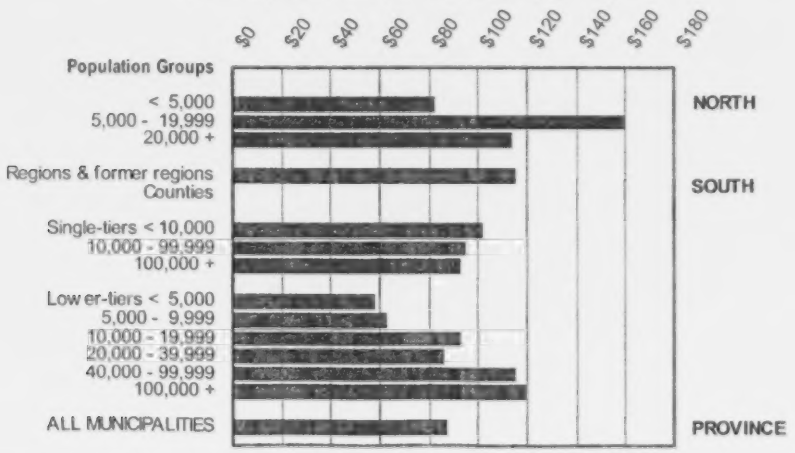
Population	Reporting #	Range $	2004 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	107	3 to 2,454	82
5,000 – 19,999	13	65 to 294	160
20,000 +	4	104 to 142	114
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	4	84 to 119	115
Counties	3	0.17 to 5	0.20
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	4	66 to 200	102
10,000 – 99,999	15	64 to 152	95
100,000 +	5	81 to 122	93
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	66	0.39 to 297	58
5,000 – 9,999	68	5 to 245	63
10,000 – 19,999	57	27 to 253	93
20,000 – 39,999	17	36 to 145	86
40,000 – 99,999	11	75 to 146	115
100,000 +	11	78 to 138	119
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	385	0.17 to 2,454	87

FIR reference: SLC 91 7302 13.

Conditions:

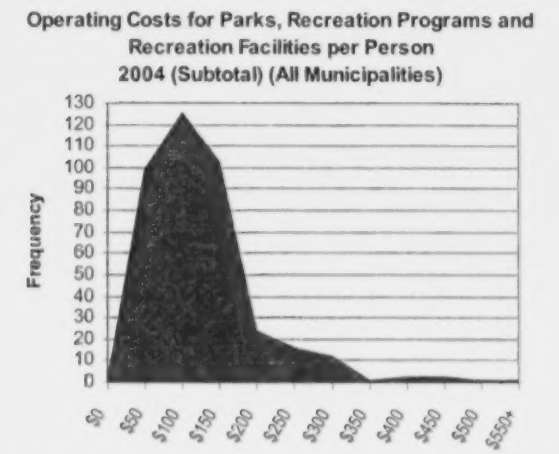
- Program support is not the only expenditure reported.

Operating Costs for Park, Recreation Programs and Recreation Facilities per Person (Subtotal) 2004 (Median)



Subtotal: Parks, Recreation Programs and Recreation Facilities: Efficiency

Operating costs for parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities per person (Subtotal).



Objective

Efficient operation of parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities.

Notes

This measure is automatically calculated and is based on the sum of expenditures for parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities reported in Schedule 40 of the FIR, Revenue Fund Expenditures. The subtotal was developed as a measure because municipalities may not consistently assign expenditures to individual areas.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Number and type of parks and recreation facilities.
- Extent of recreation programming.
- Volunteer involvement.

Open Space: Effectiveness

Hectares of open space.

Hectares of open space

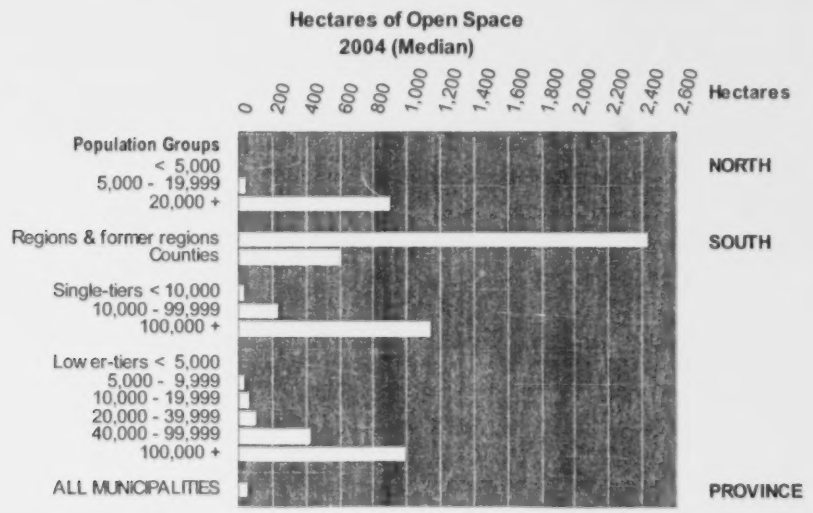
Population	Reporting #	Range	2004 Median
NORTH			
< 5,000	64	0 to 9,216	10
5,000 – 19,999	9	5 to 606	40
20,000 +	3	315 to 1,659	900
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	4	747 to 9,502	2,424
Counties	1	605	605
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	2	30 to 32	30
10,000 – 99,999	15	60 to 3,998	228
100,000 +	5	252 to 1,822	1,134
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	32	1 to 406	10
5,000 – 9,999	54	1 to 284	28
10,000 – 19,999	49	9 to 176	61
20,000 – 39,999	15	26 to 293	98
40,000 – 99,999	11	25 to 788	426
100,000 +	11	373 to 2,262	984
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	275	0 to 9,502	46

FIR reference: SLC 92 7151 05. Of the 278 municipalities reporting the measure, 275 met the conditions below. Of these 275 municipalities, one reported 0 hectares in both 2004 and 2005 and is included in the Summary.

Conditions:

- Zero values were included if a municipality reported zero hectares in both 2004 and 2005.
- Hectares were less than 15,000 or municipality completed Notes in Schedule 93.

Note: Hectares of open space is the numerator of the measure, Hectares of open space per 1,000 persons.



Open Space: Effectiveness

Hectares of open space per 1,000 persons.

$$\frac{\text{Total hectares of open space}}{\text{Total population / 1,000}}$$

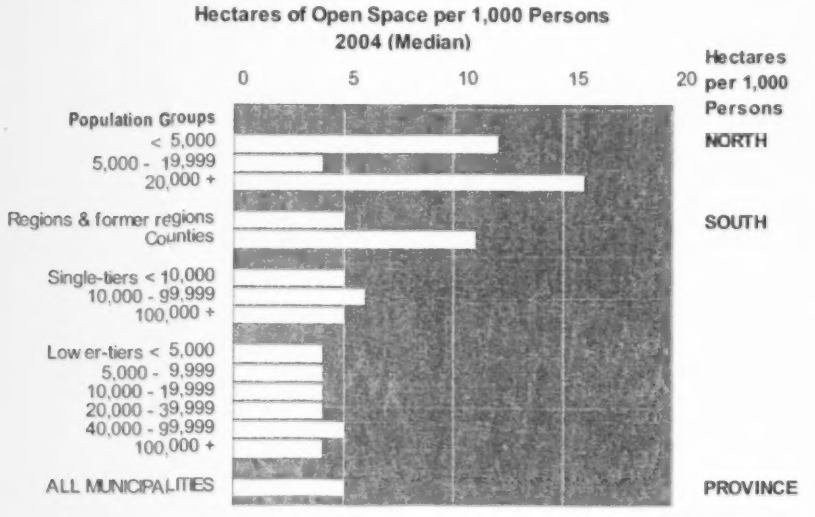
Hectares of open space per 1,000 persons

Population	Reporting #	Range	2004 Median
NORTH			
< 5,000	64	0.0 to 16,168	12
5,000 – 19,999	9	0.9 to 73	4
20,000 +	3	4.4 to 17	16
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	4	2.8 to 11	5
Counties	1	10.6	11
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	2	4.9 to 8	5
10,000 – 99,999	15	1.9 to 58	6
100,000 +	5	2.3 to 9	5
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	32	0.3 to 142	4
5,000 – 9,999	54	0.2 to 47	4
10,000 – 19,999	49	0.8 to 11	4
20,000 – 39,999	15	1.0 to 9	4
40,000 – 99,999	11	0.3 to 8	5
100,000 +	11	2.9 to 9	4
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	275	0.0 to 16,168	5

FIR reference: SLC 92 7151 07. Of the 278 municipalities reporting the measure, 275 met the conditions below. Of these 275 municipalities, one reported 0 hectares in the numerator in both 2004 and 2005 and is included in the Summary.

Conditions:

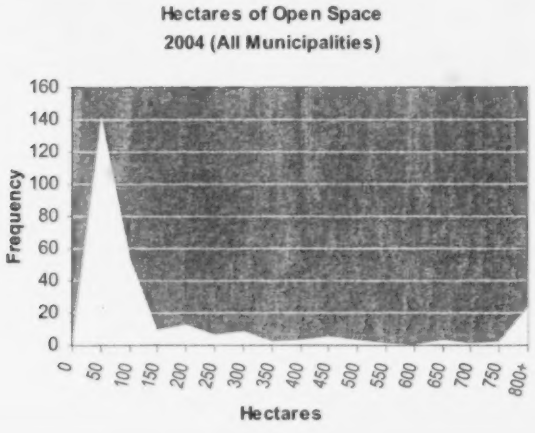
- Zero values were included if a municipality reported zero hectares in the numerator in both 2004 and 2005.
- Hectares in the numerator were less than 15,000 or the municipality completed the Notes in Schedule 93.

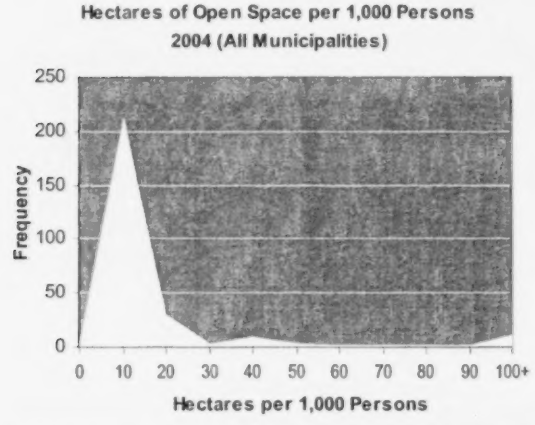


Open Space: Effectiveness

Hectares of open space.

Hectares of open space per 1,000 persons.





Objective Open space is adequate for population.

Notes This measure standardizes the number of hectares of open space by dividing hectares by total population/1,000.

Municipalities which entered zero hectares in the numerator underwent further examination. To be included, a municipality had to report zero values in both the 2004 and 2005 FIR. Municipalities were excluded which reported zero hectares in 2004, but did not complete the measure in 2005 or reported more than zero hectares in 2005.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Types of open space, such as parks, natural areas, managed forests, etc.

Trails: Effectiveness

Total kilometres of trails.

Total kilometres of trails

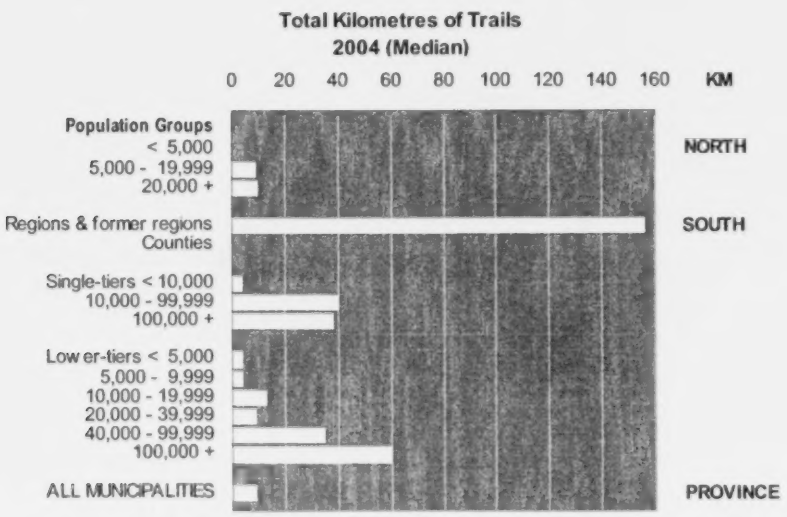
Population	Reporting #	Range	2004 Median
NORTH			
< 5,000	48	0 to 160	0
5,000 – 19,999	7	4 to 30	9
20,000 +	3	5 to 34	10
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	4	57 to 235	156
Counties	2	0 to 6	0
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	1	4	4
10,000 – 99,999	15	0 to 103	40
100,000 +	5	21 to 116	38
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	30	0 to 222	4
5,000 – 9,999	43	0 to 30	4
10,000 – 19,999	44	0 to 1,200	13
20,000 – 39,999	15	0 to 27	9
40,000 – 99,999	11	6 to 96	35
100,000 +	11	15 to 190	60
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	239	0 to 1,200	9

FIR reference: SLC 92 7152 05. Although 267 municipalities reported the measure, only 239 met the condition below. Of the 239 municipalities included, 60 municipalities reported 0 kilometres of trails in both 2004 and 2005.

Condition:

- Zero values were included if a municipality reported zero hectares in both 2004 and 2005.

Note: Total kilometres of trails is the numerator of the measure, Kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons.



Trails: Effectiveness

Total kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons.

$$\frac{\text{Total kilometres of trails}}{\text{Total population / 1,000}}$$

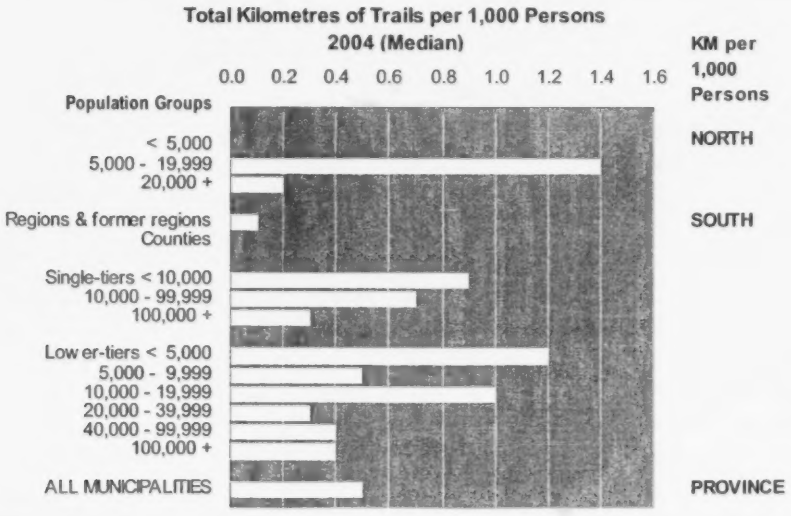
Total kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons

Population	Reporting #	Range	2004 Median
NORTH			
< 5,000	48	0.0 to 133.7	0.0
5,000 – 19,999	7	0.3 to 2.5	1.4
20,000 +	3	0.1 to 0.3	0.2
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	4	0.1 to 1.0	0.1
Counties	2	0.0 to 0.1	0.0
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	1	0.9	0.9
10,000 – 99,999	15	0.0 to 2.2	0.7
100,000 +	5	0.2 to 0.4	0.3
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	30	0.0 to 348.1	1.2
5,000 – 9,999	43	0.0 to 4.9	0.5
10,000 – 19,999	44	0.0 to 104.5	1.0
20,000 – 39,999	15	0.0 to 1.0	0.3
40,000 – 99,999	11	0.1 to 0.9	0.4
100,000 +	11	0.1 to 0.8	0.4
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	239	0.0 to 348.1	0.5

FIR reference: SLC 92 7152 07. Although 267 municipalities reported the measure, only 239 met the condition below. Of the 239 municipalities included, 60 municipalities reported 0 kilometres of trails in both 2004 and 2005.

Condition:

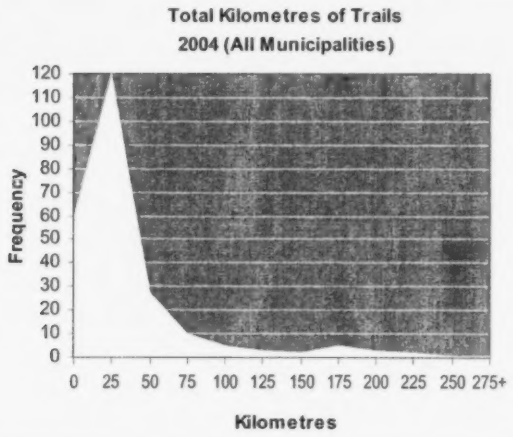
- Zero values were included if a municipality reported zero hectares in the numerator in both 2004 and 2005.

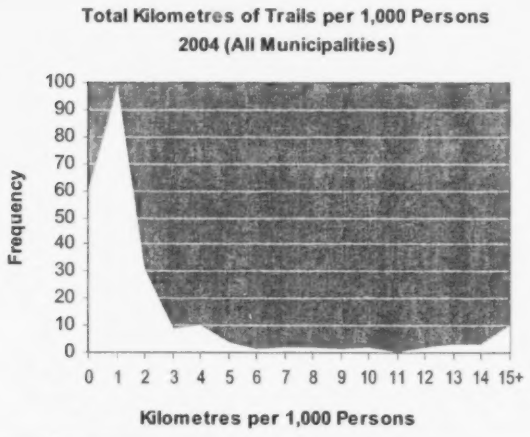


Trails: Effectiveness

Total kilometres of trails.

Total kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons.





Objective

Trails provide recreation opportunities.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether or not the municipality keeps records of trails.
- Whether the municipal trail system includes trails on third party properties including conservation areas, hydro rights of way, etc.
- Trail uses such as walking, bikes, blading, snow mobiling.

Recreation Facility Space: Effectiveness

Square metres of recreation facility space.

Square metres of recreation facility space

Population	Reporting #	Range	2004 Median
NORTH			
< 5,000	96	0 to 585,727	853
5,000 – 19,999	11	0 to 705,281	11,674
20,000 +	4	0 to 225,206	12,326
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	12	0 to 709,889	0
Counties	17	0	0
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	2	3,655 to 5,362	3,655
10,000 – 99,999	15	8,320 to 228,641	32,644
100,000 +	5	40,322 to 122,060	50,865
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	51	0 to 126,274	465
5,000 – 9,999	65	0 to 403,532	6,603
10,000 – 19,999	51	0 to 793,534	8,701
20,000 – 39,999	15	22 to 208,831	20,664
40,000 – 99,999	11	22,107 to 199,004	37,067
100,000 +	11	32,383 to 533,981	107,055
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	366	0 to 793,534	4,236

FIR reference: SLC 92 7355 05. Although 413 municipalities reported the measure, only 366 met the conditions below. Of the 366 municipalities included, 92 municipalities reported 0 square metres of recreation facility space in both 2004 and 2005.

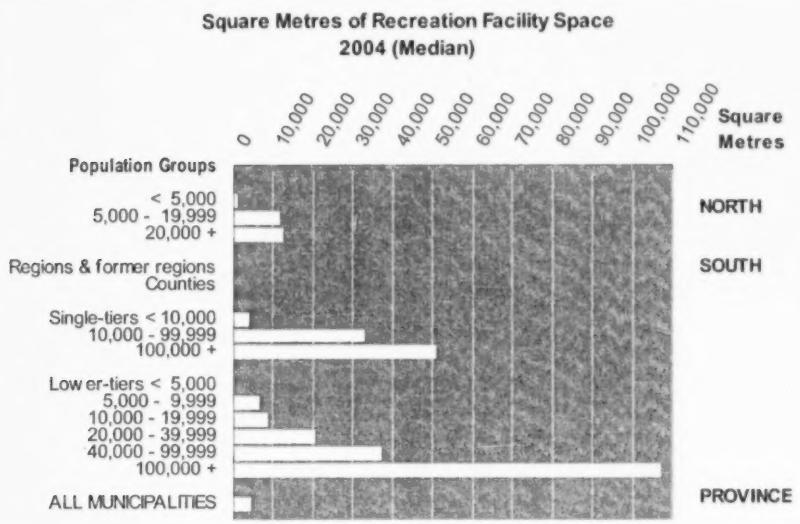
Conditions:

- Zero values were included if a municipality reported zero square metres of recreation facility space in both 2004 and 2005.
- Square metres of recreation facility space per person in SLC 92 7355 07 are less than 700,000 unless a municipality completed the Notes in Schedule 93.

Note: In the 2004 FIR, recreation facility space included built structures, as well as outdoor recreation facilities and spaces with controlled access. Square metres of recreation facility space is the numerator of the measure, Square metres of recreation facility space per 1,000 persons.

Recreation Facility Space: Effectiveness

Square metres of recreation facility space.



Recreation Facility Space: Effectiveness

Square metres of recreation facility space per 1,000 persons.

$$\frac{\text{Square metres of recreation facility space}}{\text{Total population / 1,000}}$$

Square metres of recreation facility space per 1,000 persons

Population	Reporting #	Range	2004 Median
NORTH			
< 5,000	96	0.0 to 474,314	864
5,000 – 19,999	11	0.0 to 58,990	1,121
20,000 +	4	0.0 to 3,128	238
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	12	0.0 to 998	0
Counties	17	0.0	0
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	2	864.5 to 869	864
10,000 – 99,999	15	312.0 to 11,799	610
100,000 +	5	187.3 to 536	405
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	51	0.0 to 35,833	436
5,000 – 9,999	65	0.0 to 42,317	968
10,000 – 19,999	51	0.0 to 69,075	538
20,000 – 39,999	15	0.8 to 7,977	683
40,000 – 99,999	11	292.9 to 2,630	569
100,000 +	11	202.6 to 4,130	334
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	366	0.0 to 474,314	547

FIR reference: SLC 92 7355 07. Although 413 municipalities reported the measure, only 366 met the conditions below. Of the 366 municipalities included, 92 municipalities reported 0 square metres of recreation facility space in the numerator in both 2004 and 2005.

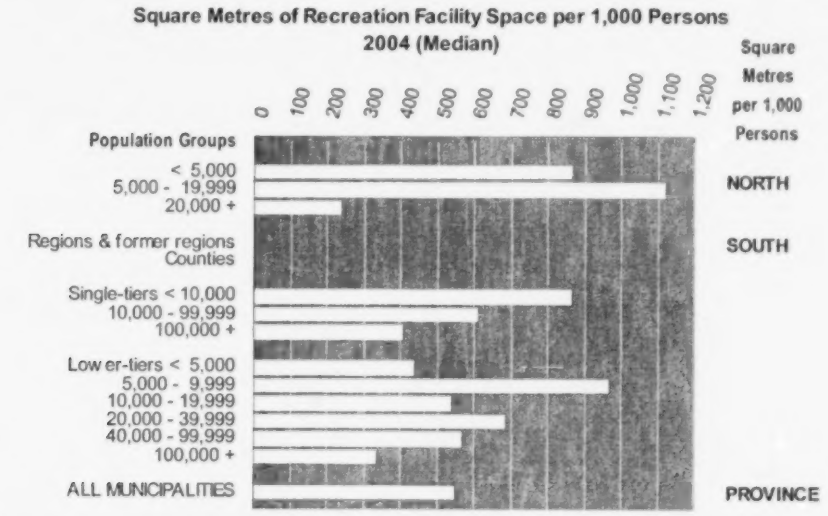
Conditions:

- Zero values were included if a municipality reported zero square metres of recreation facility space in the numerator in both 2004 and 2005.
- Square metres of recreation facility space per 1,000 persons in SLC 92 7355 07 are less than 700,000 unless a municipality completed the Notes in Schedule 93.

Note: In the 2004 FIR, recreation facility space included built structures, as well as outdoor recreation facilities and spaces with controlled access.

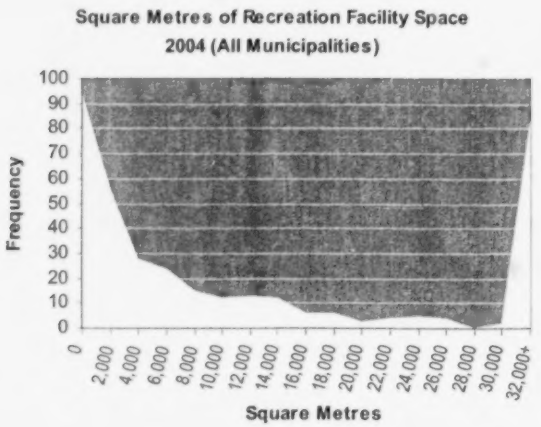
Recreation Facility Space: Effectiveness

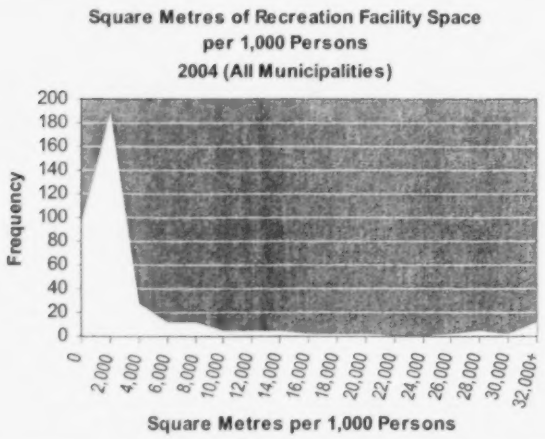
Square metres of recreation facility space per 1,000 persons.



Recreation Facility Space: Effectiveness

Square metres of recreation facility space.
Square metres of recreation facility space per 1,000 persons.





Objective

Recreation facility space is adequate for population.

Notes

This measure includes squares metres of built structures and square metres of outdoor recreation facilities and spaces with controlled access.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Number and size of outdoor recreation facilities.
- Number and size of indoor recreation facilities (built structures).

Library Services: Efficiency

Operating costs for library services per person.

$$\frac{\text{Operating Costs for Library Services}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

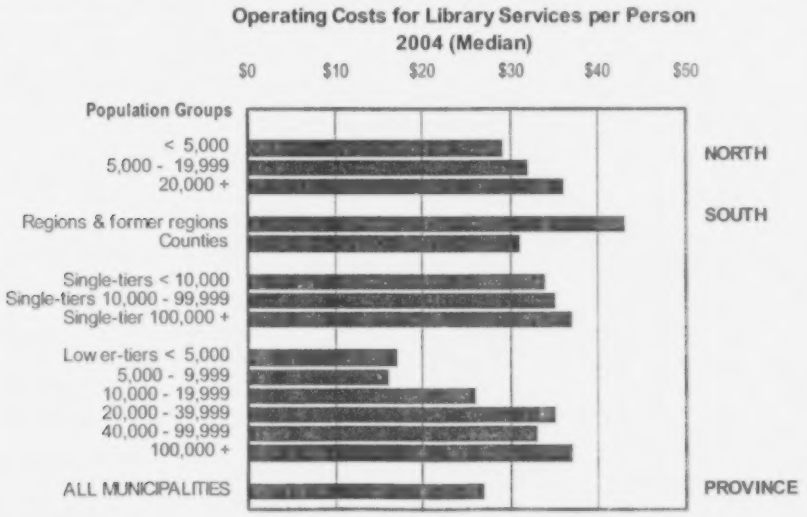
Operating costs for library services per person

Population	Reporting #	Range	2004 Median
NORTH			
< 5,000	69	2 to 139	29
5,000 – 19,999	13	9 to 58	32
20,000 +	3	30 to 46	36
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	5	38 to 50	43
Counties	10	2 to 40	31
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	3	29 to 51	34
10,000 – 99,999	15	19 to 57	35
100,000 +	3	25 to 39	37
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	42	-2.90 to 71	17
5,000 – 9,999	44	-0.24 to 57	16
10,000 – 19,999	36	0.21 to 60	26
20,000 – 39,999	12	2 to 43	35
40,000 – 99,999	10	25 to 46	33
100,000 +	11	23 to 48	37
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	276	-2.90 to 139	27

FIR reference: SLC 91 7401 13.

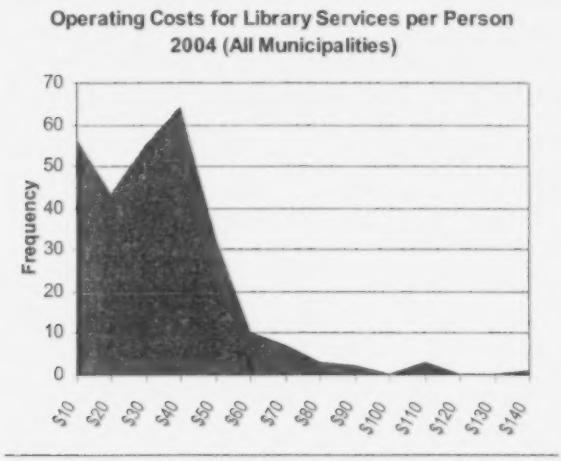
Conditions:

- Allocation of program support is not the only expenditure reported.
- External transfers reported in Schedule 40, Revenue Fund Expenditures, are not negative.



Library Services: Efficiency

Operating costs for library services per person.



Objective

Efficient Library Services

Notes

This measure is automatically calculated based on operating costs reported in Schedule 40, Revenue Fund Expenditures, of the FIR and population.

Results were not included if the allocation of program support was the only expenditure reported or if external transfers in Schedule 40 were reported as a negative number.

Library services are delivered using a wide variety of models including:

- Municipality has a library. There are no contractual arrangements.
- Muncipality has a library and a "board to board" contract with a library in another municipality.
- Municipality has a library and provides service on a contract basis to unorganized areas or First Nations.
- Municipality has a library and has contracts with one or more municipalities without a library.
- Municipality has no library and purchases library services from a library in one or more municipalities.
- Municipality is a member of a union public library. The union has no contracts with municipalities.
- Municipality is a member of a union public library. The union has contracts with municipalities with no library.

- Upper-tier has a library which provides service to some or all lower-tiers. There are no contracts.
- Upper-tier has a library which provides service to some or all lower-tiers. The upper-tier library also provides service on a contract basis to municipalities outside the county or region. Only one region has an upper-tier library.
- Simcoe County Co-operative.

Upper-tiers with a library face unique circumstances. In all cases, lower-tier municipalities also reported expenditures. However, since the FIR can only record expenditures for the reporting municipality, the upper-tier needs to weight population by the upper-tier's percentage of aggregate operating costs. Aggregate operating costs are considered to be the sum of expenditures reported by the upper-tier and all lower-tiers.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- The service delivery model used.
- Services offered, including electronic services.

Library Services: Efficiency

Operating costs for library services per use.

$$\frac{\text{Operating Costs for Library Services}}{\text{Total Library Uses for Your Municipality}}$$

Operating costs for library services per use

Population	Reporting #	Range	2004 Median
NORTH			
< 5,000	53	0.55 to 64.11	4.52
5,000 – 19,999	11	1.27 to 11.08	2.78
20,000 +	3	1.82 to 2.19	2.05
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	5	1.56 to 3.63	2.12
Counties	9	1.40 to 5.54	1.95
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	2	0.67 to 2.56	0.67
10,000 – 99,999	13	1.08 to 2.64	1.83
100,000 +	2	2.02 to 2.41	2.02
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	24	0.58 to 166	4.31
5,000 – 9,999	33	0.08 to 84.24	2.56
10,000 – 19,999	30	0.57 to 14.68	1.97
20,000 – 39,999	10	0.45 to 9.01	1.45
40,000 – 99,999	8	1.50 to 3.35	1.70
100,000 +	11	1.04 to 3.17	1.69
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	214	0.08 to 166.00	2.42

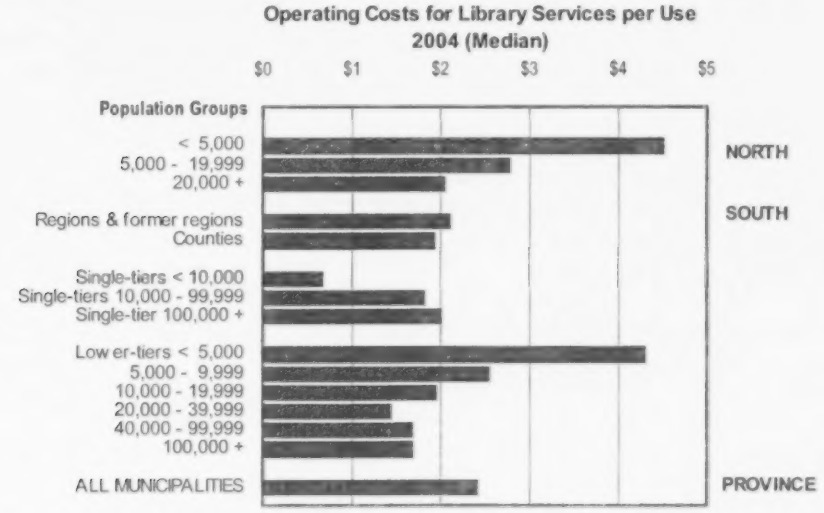
FIR reference: SLC 91 7402 13. Although 241 municipalities reported this measure in the FIR, only 188 met the conditions below.

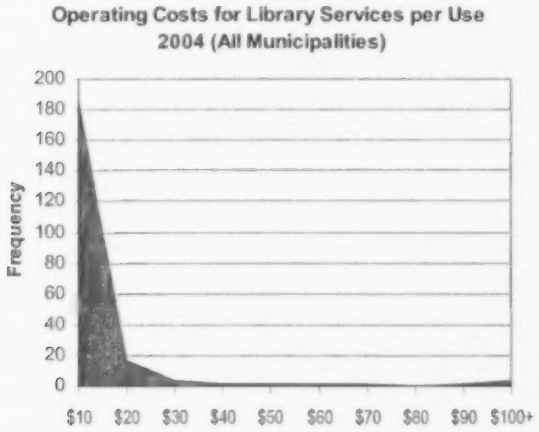
Conditions:

- Allocation of program support is not the only expenditure reported.
- External transfers reported in Schedule 40, Revenue Fund Expenditures, are not negative.
- The measure is less than $3,000.
- For single-tiers and lower-tiers which receive revenue from other municipalities for library services, library uses must be less than library uses for the library board reported in SLC 94 7403 02. This is because library uses are to be apportioned between the library providing service and the library purchasing services, based on expenditures.

Library Services: Efficiency

Operating costs for library services per use.





Objective Efficient Library Services

Notes Library uses in the denominator are based on the Annual Survey of Public Libraries conducted by the Ministry of Culture. Uses include annual circulation, program attendance, library materials in use, number of people using computer workstations, number of times electronic databases are accessed by library users, number of standard reference transactions, number of electronic reference transactions, number of visits to library made in person, number of electronic visits to the library.

Calculation

The numerator is automatically calculated based on population and on operating costs reported in the FIR, Schedule 40, Revenue Fund Expenditures.

Results were not included if the allocation of program support was the only expenditure reported or if external transfers in Schedule 40 were reported as a negative number.

If libraries participate in contractual arrangements, library uses are to be apportioned between the municipality providing library service and the municipality/municipalities purchasing service based on aggregate expenditures for the municipalities involved. This provides a fairer method of apportioning uses than apportionment based on population. Excel workbooks are provided for municipalities to assist in apportioning library uses.

Members of a union public library also apportion uses based on expenditures. However, the results should be identical for each member of the union because uses are proportionally assigned.

Upper-tiers with a library face unique circumstances. In all cases, lower-tier municipalities also reported expenditures. However, since the FIR can only record expenditures for the reporting municipality, the upper-tier needs to weight library uses by the upper-tier's percentage of aggregate operating costs. Aggregate operating costs are considered to be the sum of expenditures reported by the upper-tier and all lower-tiers.

Results will be understated if library uses are not apportioned based on expenditures for:

- A municipality participating in a contractual arrangement.
- A member of a union public library.

Results for an upper-tier with a library will be understated if library uses are not weighted by the upper-tier's share of aggregate expenditures for the upper-tier and all lower-tiers which receive upper-tier library service.

To improve the quality of results included in this report, municipalities were excluded if they received revenue from other municipalities (evidence of a contractual relation), but reported total uses for the library board. This condition did not capture problems in reporting by counties, municipalities purchasing services or members of a union public library. This is first year data, so results should be viewed cautiously.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- The service delivery model used.
- Services offered, including electronic services.
- Whether library uses were apportioned on the basis of expenditures in the following situations: municipality provides library service on a contractual basis, municipality purchases service, municipality is a member of a union public library. union.
- Whether an upper-tier with a library weights library uses by its percentage of aggregate library expenditures (upper-tier and all lower-tiers).

Library Services: Effectiveness

Library uses per person

$$\frac{\text{Total Library Uses}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

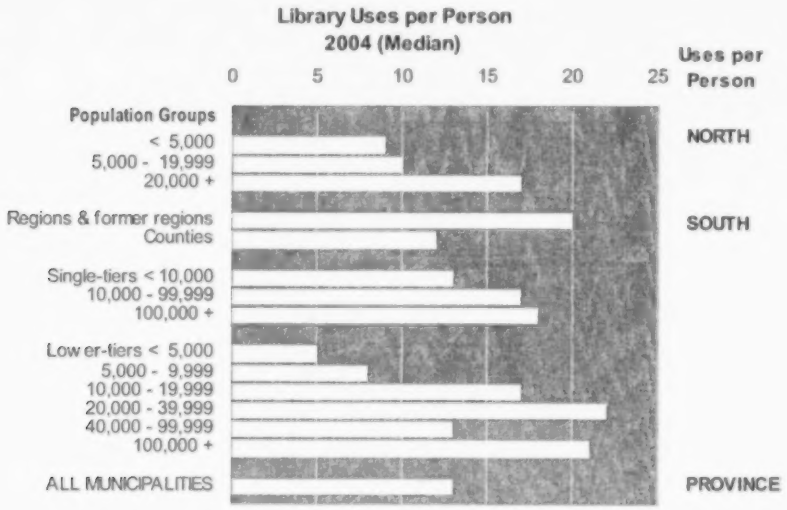
Library uses per person

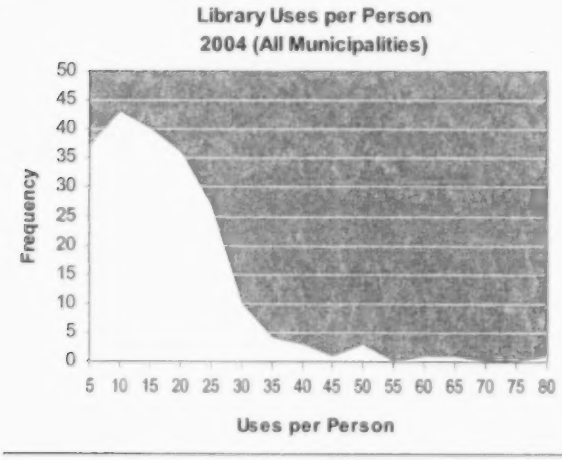
Population	Reporting #	Range	2004 Median
NORTH			
< 5,000	53	0.01 to 36	9
5,000 – 19,999	11	2 to 46	10
20,000 +	3	16 to 22	17
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	5	11 to 32	20
Counties	6	11 to 18	12
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	2	13 to 43	13
10,000 – 99,999	13	12 to 34	17
100,000 +	4	10 to 28	18
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	22	0.1 to 20	5
5,000 – 9,999	31	0.07 to 55	8
10,000 – 19,999	29	1 to 62	17
20,000 – 39,999	9	4 to 76	22
40,000 – 99,999	8	11 to 28	13
100,000 +	11	13 to 47	21
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	207	0.01 to 76	13

FIR reference: SLC 92 7460 07. Although 241 municipalities reported this measure in the FIR, only 207 met the conditions below:

- Total library uses are greater than zero.
- For single-tiers and lower-tiers which receive revenue from other municipalities for library services, library uses must be less than library uses for the library board in SLC 94 7403 02. This is because library uses should be apportioned between the library providing service and the library purchasing services, based on expenditures.

Library Services: Effectiveness
Library uses per person





Objective Increased use of library services.

Notes Library uses in the denominator are based on the Annual Survey of Public Libraries conducted by the Ministry of Culture. Uses include annual circulation, program attendance, library materials in use, number of people using computer workstations, number of times electronic databases are accessed by library users, number of standard reference transactions, number of electronic reference transactions, number of visits to library made in person, number of electronic visits to the library.

Calculation

If libraries are involved in contractual arrangements, library uses are to be apportioned between the municipality providing services and the municipally purchasing services based on aggregate expenditures for the municipalities which are party to the contract. This provides a fairer method of apportioning uses than a population based members.

Members of a union public library also apportion uses based on expenditures.

Upper-tiers with a library should weight total uses by the percentage of aggregate expenditures for the upper-tier and all lower-tiers which receive upper-tier library services.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- The service delivery model used.
- Services offered, including electronic services.

Library Services: Effectiveness

Electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses.

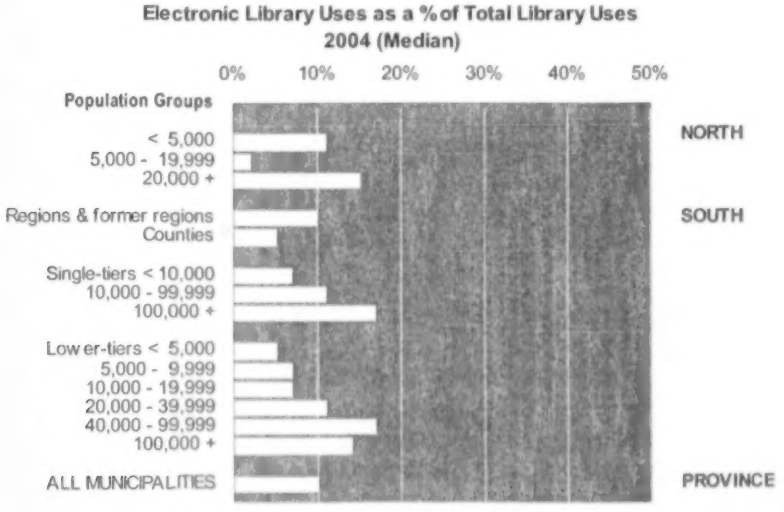
Electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses

Population	Reporting #	Range	2004 Median
NORTH			
< 5,000	27	0% to 50%	11%
5,000 – 19,999	4	0% to 11%	2%
20,000 +	3	5% to 18%	15%
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	4	4% to 18%	10%
Counties	8	1% to 19%	5%
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	3	7% to 12%	7%
10,000 – 99,999	10	1% to 29%	11%
100,000 +	5	1% to 28%	17%
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	18	0% to 70%	5%
5,000 – 9,999	21	0% to 34%	7%
10,000 – 19,999	21	0% to 34%	7%
20,000 – 39,999	8	2% to 74%	11%
40,000 – 99,999	9	9% to 54%	17%
100,000 +	10	5% to 58%	14%
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	151	0% to 74%	10%

FIR reference: SLC 92 7461 07. Although 225 municipalities reported this measure in the FIR, only 151 met the condition below.

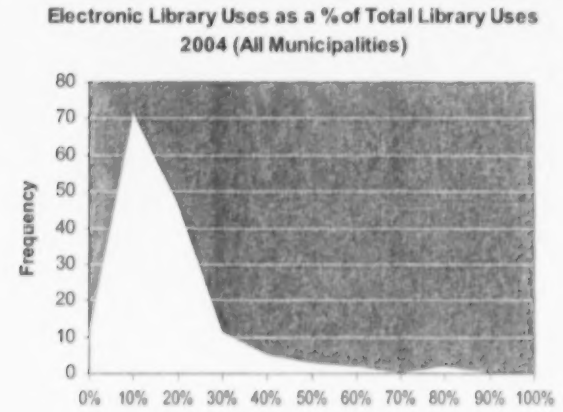
Conditions:

- The sum of electronic and non-electronic library uses does not exceed 100%.



Library Services: Effectiveness

Electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses.



Objective

Increased use of library services.

Notes

Electronic library uses are based on the Annual Survey of Public Libraries conducted by the Ministry of Culture. Electronic library uses include the number of people using computer workstations, the number of times electronic databases are accessed by library users, the number of electronic reference transactions, and the number of electronic visits to the library.

Calculation

Since the measure is a percentage, the sum of electronic library uses and non-electronic library uses cannot exceed 100%.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- The service delivery model used.
- Services offered, including electronic services.

Library Services: Effectiveness

Non-electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses.

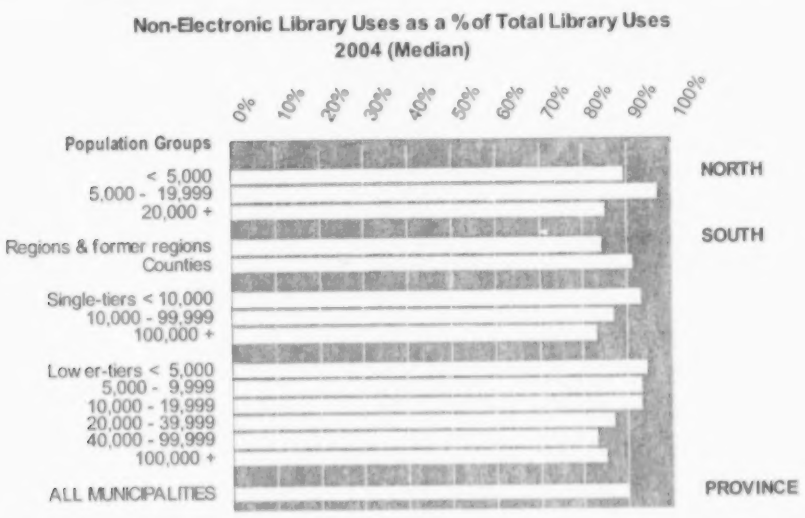
Non-electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses

Population	Reporting #	Range	2004 Median
NORTH			
< 5,000	27	50% to 100%	89%
5,000 – 19,999	4	89% to 100%	97%
20,000 +	3	82% to 95%	85%
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	4	82% to 96%	84%
Counties	8	81% to 99%	91%
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	3	88% to 93%	93%
10,000 – 99,999	10	71% to 99%	87%
100,000 +	5	72% to 99%	83%
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	18	30% to 100%	94%
5,000 – 9,999	21	66% to 100%	93%
10,000 – 19,999	21	66% to 100%	93%
20,000 – 39,999	8	26% to 98%	87%
40,000 – 99,999	9	46% to 91%	83%
100,000 +	10	42% to 95%	85%
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	151	26% to 100%	90%

FIR reference: SLC 92 7462 07. Although 225 municipalities reported this measure, only 151 met the condition below.

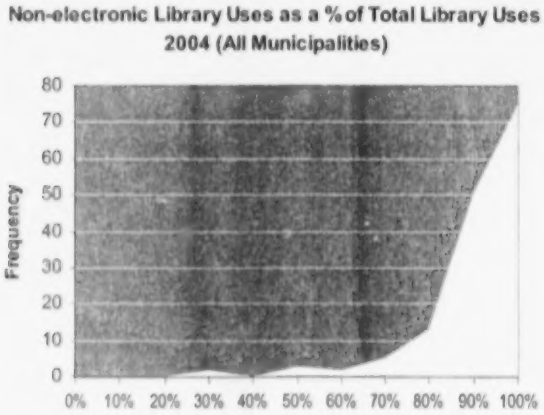
Condition:

- The sum of electronic and non-electronic library uses does not exceed 100%.



Library Services: Effectiveness

Non-electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses.



Objective

Increased use of library services.

Notes

Non-electronic library uses are based on the Annual Survey of Public Libraries conducted by the Ministry of Culture. Non-electronic library uses include annual circulation, program attendance, library materials in use, the number of standard reference transactions and the number of visits to library made in person.

Calculation

Since the measure is a percentage, the sum of electronic library uses and the non-electronic library uses cannot exceed 100%.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- The service delivery model used.
- Services offered, including electronic services.

Location of New Development: Effectiveness

Percentage of new lots, blocks and/or units with final approval which are located within settlement areas.

$$\frac{\text{Number of new lots, blocks and/or units with final approval which are located within settlement areas}}{\text{Total number of new lots, blocks and/or new units with final approval which are located within the entire municipality}} \times 100$$

Percentage of new lots, blocks and/or units with final approval which are located within settlement areas

Population	Reporting #	Range %	2004 Median %	2003 Median %	2002 Median %	2001 Median %
NORTH						
< 5,000	49	0 to 100	0	17	0	9
5,000 – 19,999	8	0 to 100	94	100	100	100
20,000 +	3	46 to 93	83	96	100	94
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	10	28 to 100	98	99	99	99
Counties	10	29 to 100	70	32	63	36
Single-tiers						
< 10,000				100		0
10,000 – 99,999	14	32 to 100	100	97	100	100
100,000 +	4	95 to 100	96	96	91	90
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	37	0 to 100	7	0	3	17
5,000 – 9,999	51	0 to 100	50	38	43	17
10,000 – 19,999	47	0 to 100	80	83	86	90
20,000 – 39,999	13	22 to 100	96	95	97	98
40,000 – 99,999	10	40 to 100	99	100	100	100
100,000 +	11	100	100	100	100	100
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	267	0 to 100	71	80	78	80

FIR reference: SLC 92 8154 07. Measure was previously described as percentage of new development with final approval which is located within settlement areas.

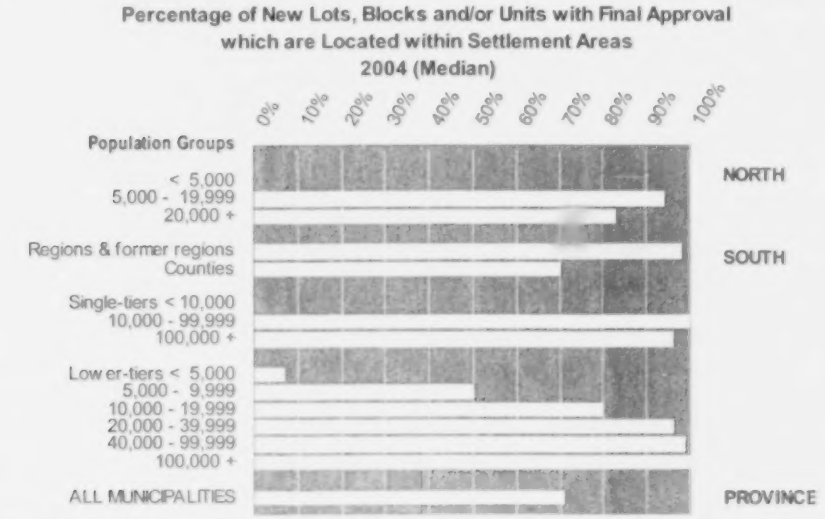
Subject to conditions, 267 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 250 reported in 2003, 260 reported in 2002, and 255 reported in 2001.

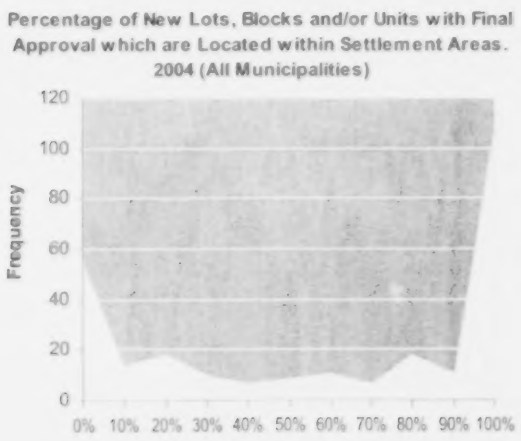
Conditions:

- The total number of new lots, blocks and/or units with final approval which are located within the entire municipality in the denominator is greater than zero (SLC 92 8154 06 > 0).
- The measure is less than 101% (SLC 92 8154 07 < 101).

Location of New Development: Effectiveness

Percentage of new development with final approval which is located within settlement areas.





Objective New lot creation is occurring in settlement areas.

Notes This measure is completed by municipalities with planning approval authority. Within two-tier systems, the level of government responsible for approvals varies. Authority may be the responsibility of one-tier or shared.

A municipality should not complete this measure if no lots, blocks or units were approved in the reporting year.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether the municipality has an official plan.
- Whether the municipality has designated settlement areas.
- Availability of land for new development.
- Crown Land. For some municipalities, Crown Land may represent a significant proportion of land.
- Development outside of settlement areas may be in compliance with official plan policies and Provincial Policy Statements.

Preservation of Agricultural Land: Effectiveness

Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.

$$\frac{\text{Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in the Official Plan as of December 31st of reporting year}}{\text{Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in the Official Plan as of January 1 of the reporting year}} \times 100$$

Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.

Population	Reporting #	Range %	2004 Median %	2003 Median %	2002 Median %	2001 Median %
NORTH						
< 5,000	17	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
5,000 – 19,999	5	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
20,000 +	1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	9	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Counties	7	64% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	1	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%
10,000 – 99,999	10	52% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100,000 +	3	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	23	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
5,000 – 9,999	43	63% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
10,000 – 19,999	44	98% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
20,000 – 39,999	12	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
40,000 – 99,999	10	83% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100,000 +	8	92% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	193	52% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

FIR reference: SLC 92 8163 07. Subject to conditions, 193 municipalities reported in 2004, 196 reported in 2003, 200 reported in 2002, and 185 reported in 2001.

Conditions:

- Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes as of January 1st of the reporting year are greater than zero. (SLC 92 8163 06 > 0)
- Measure is less than 101%. (SLC 92 8164 07 < 101%)

No bar graph is included because the median result for all groups was 100% in 2004.

Preservation of Agricultural Land: Effectiveness

Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000.

$$\frac{\text{Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in the Official Plan as of December 31 of reporting year}}{\text{Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in the Official Plan as of January 1, 2000}} \times 100$$

Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000.

Population	Reporting #	Range %	2004 Median %	2003 Median %	2002 Median %	2001 Median %
NORTH						
< 5,000	17	0% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
5,000 – 19,999	5	96% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
20,000 +	1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	9	98% to 100%	99%	99%	99%	100%
Counties	7	64% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Single-tiers						
<10,000	1	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%
10,000 – 99,999	8	49% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100,000 +	3	99% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	23	0% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
5,000 – 9,999	39	63% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
10,000 – 19,999	42	85% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
20,000 – 39,999	12	95% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
40,000 – 99,999	10	83% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100,000 +	8	77% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	185	0% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

FIR reference: SLC 92 8164 07. Subject to conditions, 185 municipalities reported in 2004, 189 reported in 2003, 194 reported in 2002, and 180 reported in 2001.

Conditions:

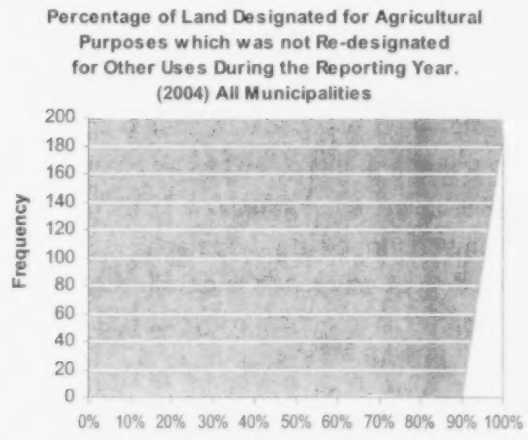
- Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes as of January 1st are greater than 0 (SLC 92 8164 06 > 0).
- Measure is less than 101% (SLC 92 8164 07 < 101%).

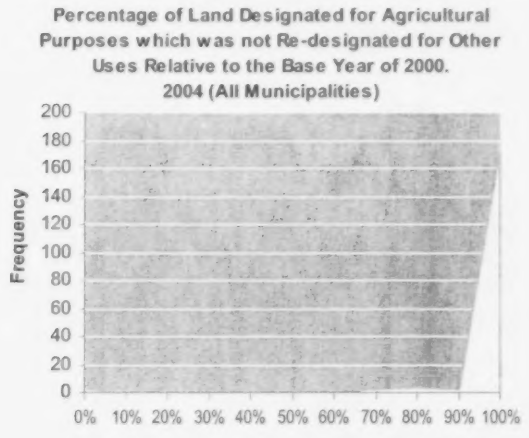
No bar graph is included because the median result for all but two groups was 100% in 2004.

Preservation of Agricultural Land: Effectiveness

Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.

Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000.





Objective

Preservation of agricultural land.

Factors affecting results

The factors influencing results are the same for all measures concerning the preservation of agricultural land. Results are influenced by:

- Whether there is an official plan.
- Changes to the Official Plan or adoption of a new Official Plan.
- Whether a municipality designates agricultural land as a separate class in the Official Plan.
- Whether agricultural land is interpreted as land bearing any designation intended to preserve agricultural land.
- Whether a municipality has an inventory of agricultural land.
- Annexation, amalgamation.
- Demand for new development.
- Building of new roads and widening of roads.
- Geographic Information System (GIS) data leads to changes in the number of hectares.

Preservation of Agricultural Land: Effectiveness

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses during the reporting year

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH						
< 5,000	17	0	0	0	0	0
5,000 – 19,999	5	0	0	0	0	0
20,000 +	1	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	8	0 to 84	0	20	0	6
Counties	7	2 to 105,983	36	0	3	0
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	1	0	0	0	0	8
10,000 – 99,999	10	0 to 110	0	0	0	4
100,000 +	3	0 to 8	4	77	0	15
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	23	0 to 33	0	0	0	0
5,000 – 9,999	43	0 to 668	0	0	0	0
10,000 – 19,999	42	0 to 335	0	0	0	0
20,000 – 39,999	12	0 to 11	0	0	0	0
40,000 – 99,999	10	0 to 3,861	0	0	0	0
100,000 +	8	0 to 567	0	0	0	0
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	190	0 to 105,983	0	0	0	0

FIR reference: SLC 92 8165 07. Subject to conditions, 190 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 194 municipalities reported the measure in 2003, 193 reported in 2002, and 184 reported in 2001. One county reports the re-designation of a large number of hectares in 2004.

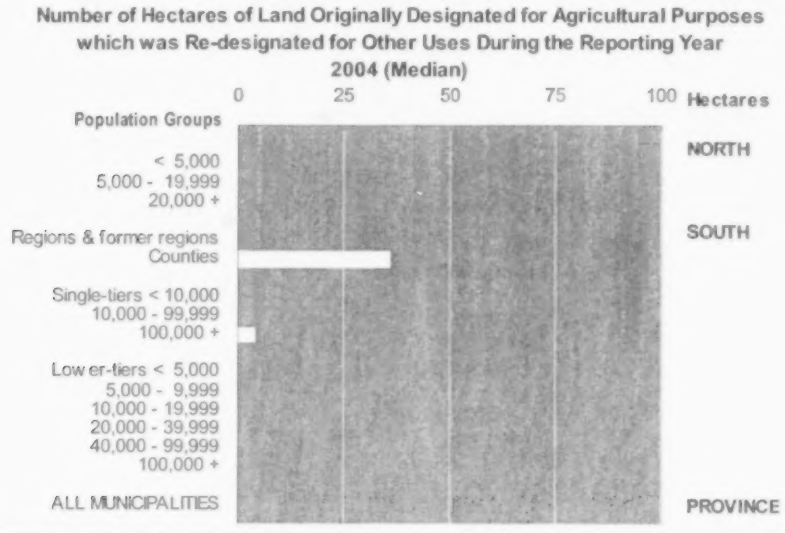
Conditions:

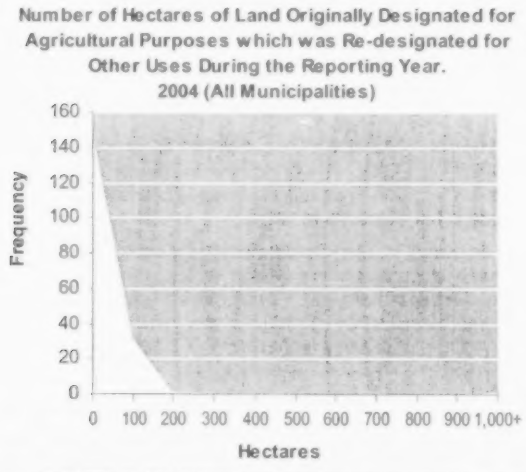
- In the related measure for the preservation of agricultural land during the reporting year, a municipality must designate some land in the Official Plan for agricultural purposes. (SLC 92 8163 06 > 0)
- Municipalities reporting negative values for the number of hectares in this measure were not included in the summary statistics. (To be included, SLC 92 8165 07 ≥ 0)

  This measure will be negative if the result for the related measure is greater than 100%, "Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year". (SLC 92 8163 07 > 100%). The number of hectares of designated agricultural land at December 31, 2003 may be greater than the number of hectares at January 1, 2000 as the result of amalgamation, annexation, changes in the Official Plan, changes in the method of calculating hectares or data entry errors.

Preservation of Agricultural Land: Effectiveness

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.





Objective Preservation of agricultural land.

Notes This measure provides the number of hectares that were re-designated during the reporting year and supplements the measure: percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year. Since the median for all but two municipal groups is zero, the range within each group is more informative.

Factors affecting results

Municipalities reporting a negative value for the number of hectares re-designated were not included in summary statistics. A negative number means that SLC 92 8163 07 is greater than 100% for the measure: "percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year". The number of hectares of designated agricultural land at year-end may be greater than the number of hectares at January 1st as the result of amalgamation, annexation, changes in the Official Plan, changes in the method of calculating hectares or data entry errors.

The factors influencing results are the same for all measures concerning the preservation of agricultural land. Results are influenced by:

- Whether there is an official plan.
- Changes to the Official Plan or adoption of a new Official Plan.
- Whether a municipality designates agricultural land as a separate class in the Official Plan.
- Whether agricultural land is interpreted as land bearing any designation intended to preserve agricultural land.
- Whether a municipality has an inventory of agricultural land. Annexation, amalgamation.
- Demand for new development.
- Building of new roads and widening of roads.
- Geographic Information System (GIS) data leads to changes in the number of hectares.

Preservation of Agricultural Land: Effectiveness

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000.

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH						
< 5,000	17	0 to 5,000	0	0	0	0
5,000 – 19,999	5	0 to 92	0	0	0	0
20,000 +	1	30	30	0	0	0
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	9	19 to 1,220	186	183	139	88
Counties	7	14 to 106,018	61	32	38	0
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	1	9	9	9	9	8
10,000 – 99,999	8	0 to 2,533	19	13	13	1
100,000 +	3	0 to 122	99	95	18	15
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	22	0 to 473	0	0	0	0
5,000 – 9,999	39	0 to 3,466	0	0	0	0
10,000 – 19,999	40	0 to 2,024	7	0	0	0
20,000 – 39,999	12	0 to 881	0	0	0	0
40,000 – 99,999	10	0 to 3,861	4	0	1	0
100,000 +	8	0 to 1,037	0	0	0	0
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	182	0 to 106,018	0	0	0	0

FIR reference: SLC 92 8166 07. Subject to conditions, 182 municipalities reported the measure in 2004, 187 reported in 2003, 186 reported in 2002, and 181 reported in 2001. One county reports the re-designation of a large number of hectares.

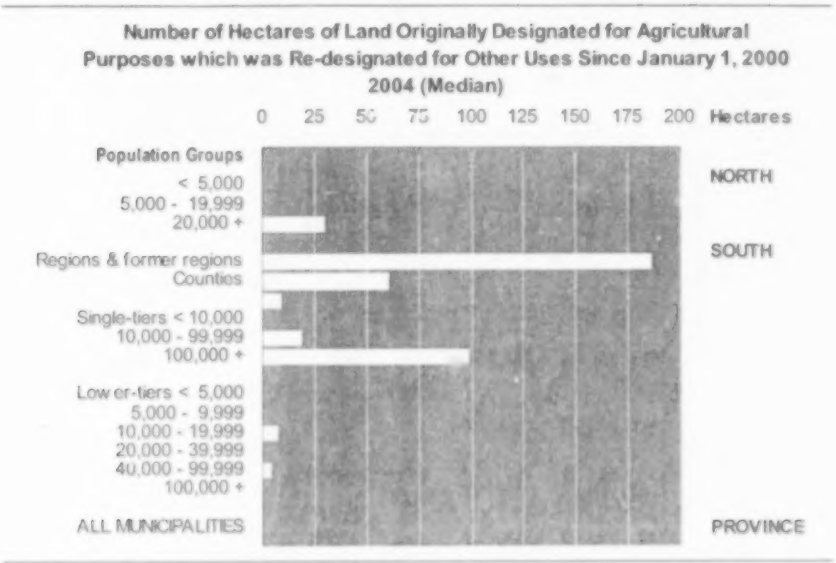
Conditions:

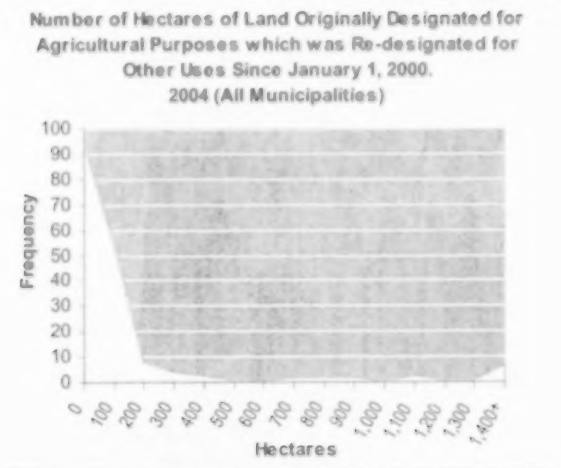
- In the related measure for the preservation of agricultural land relative to the base year of 2000, the municipality must designate some land in the Official Plan for agricultural purposes. (SLC 92 8164 06 > 0)
- Municipalities reporting negative values for the number of hectares were not included in the summary statistics. (SLC 92 8166 07 ≥ 0)

  A negative number means that SLC 92 8164 07 is greater than 100% for the measure: "Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000". The number of hectares of designated agricultural land at December 31, 2003 may be greater than the number of hectares at January 1, 2000 as the result of amalgamation, annexation, changes in the Official Plan, changes in the method of calculating hectares or data entry errors.

Preservation of Agricultural Land: Effectiveness

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000.





Objective Preservation of agricultural land.

Notes This measure provides the cumulative number of hectares that were re-designated since January 1, 2000 and supplements the measure: "Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000".

Municipalities reporting a negative value for the number of hectares re-designated were not included in the summary statistics. A negative number means that SLC 92 8164 07 is greater than 100% for the measure: "Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000". The number of hectares of designated agricultural land at December 31, 2004 may be greater than the number of hectares at January 1, 2000 as the result of amalgamation, annexation, changes in the Official Plan, changes in the method of calculating hectares or data entry errors.

Factors affecting results

The factors influencing results are the same for all measures concerning the preservation of agricultural land. Results are influenced by:

- Whether there is an official plan.
- Changes to the Official Plan or adoption of a new Official Plan.
- Whether a municipality designates agricultural land as a separate class in the Official Plan.
- Whether agricultural land is interpreted as land bearing any designation intended to preserve agricultural land.
- Whether a municipality has an inventory of agricultural land. Annexation, amalgamation.
- Demand for new development.
- Building of new roads and widening of roads.
- Geographic Information System (GIS) data leads to changes in the number of hectares.

2004 Ontario Municipal Performance Measures

Service	Type of measure	Description of Measure	Schedule, line, column in 2004 Financial Information Return
General government			
	efficiency	Operating costs for governance and corporate management as a percentage of total municipal operating costs.	91 0203 13
Protection Services			
Fire services	efficiency	Operating costs for fire services per $1,000 of assessment.	91 1101 13
Police services	efficiency	Operating costs for police services per household.	91 1202 13
	effectiveness	Violent crime rate per 1,000 persons.	92 1258 07
	effectiveness	Property crime rate per 1,000 persons.	92 1259 07
	effectiveness	Total crime rate per 1,000 persons (Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic).	92 1263 07
	effectiveness	Number of youths charged per 1,000 youths.	92 1264 07
Roadways			
Roads	efficiency	Operating costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre.	91 2105 13
	efficiency	Operating costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre.	91 2106 13
	effectiveness	Percentage of paved lane kilometres where the condition is rated as good to very good.	92 2152 07
Winter control	efficiency	Operating costs for winter maintenance of roadways per lane kilometre maintained in winter.	91 2203 13
	effectiveness	Percentage of winter events where the response met or exceeded locally determined road maintenance standards.	92 2251 07
Conventional Transit			
	efficiency	Operating costs for conventional transit per regular service passenger trip.	91 2301 13
	effectiveness	Number of conventional transit passenger trips per person in the service area in a year.	92 2351 07
Environmental Services			
Wastewater	efficiency	Operating costs for the collection of wastewater per kilometre of wastewater main.	91 3106 13
	efficiency	Operating costs for the treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre.	91 3104 13
	efficiency	Operating costs for the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre (Integrated System).	91 3105 13
	effectiveness	Number of wastewater main backups per 100 kilometres of wastewater main in a year.	92 3154 07
	effectiveness	Percentage of wastewater estimated to have by-passed treatment.	92 3155 07

2004 Ontario Municipal Performance Measures

Service	Type of measure	Description of Measure	Schedule, line, column in 2004 Financial Information Return
Environmental Services			
Storm water	efficiency	Operating costs for urban storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system.	91 3203 13
	efficiency	Operating costs for rural storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system.	91 3204 13
Drinking water	efficiency	Operating costs for the treatment of drinking water per megalitre.	91 3303 13
	efficiency	Operating costs for the distribution of drinking water per kilometre of water distribution pipe.	91 3306 13
	efficiency	Operating costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water per megalitre (Integrated System).	91 3305 13
	effectiveness	Weighted number of days when a boil water advisory issued by the Medical Officer of Health, applicable to a municipal water supply, was in effect.	92 3355 07
	effectiveness	Number of water main breaks per 100 kilometres of water distribution pipe in a year.	92 3356 07
Solid waste	efficiency	Operating costs for garbage collection per tonne or per household.	91 3402 13
	efficiency	Operating costs for garbage disposal per tonne or per household.	91 3502 13
	efficiency	Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per tonne or per household.	91 3602 13
	efficiency	Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal and diversion) per tonne or per household.	91 3603 13
	effectiveness	Number of complaints received in a year concerning the collection of garbage and recycled materials per 1,000 households.	92 3452 07
	effectiveness	Total number of solid waste management facilities owned by the municipality with a Ministry of Environment Certificate of Approval.	92 3552 07
	effectiveness	Number of days per year when a Ministry of Environment compliance order for remediation concerning an air or groundwater standard was in effect for a municipally owned solid waste management facility, by facility.	92 3553 03 to 92 3560 03 92 3553 07 to 92 3560 07
	effectiveness	Percentage of residential solid waste diverted for recycling.	92 3655 07
	effectiveness	Percentage of residential solid waste diverted for recycling (based on combined residential and ICI tonnage).	92 3656 07

2004 Ontario Municipal Performance Measures

Service	Type of measure	Description of Measure	Schedule, line, column in 2004 Financial Information Return
Parks and Recreation			
	efficiency	Operating costs for parks per person	91 7101 13
	efficiency	Operating costs for recreation programs per person	91 7201 13
	efficiency	Operating costs for recreation facilities per person	91 7301 13
	efficiency	Operating costs for parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities (Subtotal)	91 7302 13
	effectiveness	Hectares of open space	92 7151 05
	effectiveness	Hectares of open space per 1,000 persons	92 7151 07
	effectiveness	Total kilometres of trails	92 7152 05
	effectiveness	Total kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons	92 7152 07
	effectiveness	Total participant hours for recreation programs per 1,000 persons*	92 7255 07
	effectiveness	Square metres of recreation facility space	92 7355 05
	effectiveness	Square metres of recreation facility space per 1,000 persons	92 7355 07
		* This measure is not included in the summary report because special events are included, distorting results.	
Libraries			
	efficiency	Operating costs for libraries per person	91 7401 13
	efficiency	Operating costs for libraries per use	91 7402 13
	effectiveness	Library uses per person	92 7460 13
	effectiveness	Electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses	92 7461 07
	effectiveness	Non-electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses	92 7462 07
Land Use Planning			
	effectiveness	Percentage of new lots, blocks and/or units with final approval which are located within settlement areas.	92 8154 07
	effectiveness	Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.	92 8163 07
	effectiveness	Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000.	92 8164 07
	effectiveness	Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.	92 8165 07
	effectiveness	Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000.	92 8166 07

MUNICIPALITIES BY GROUP

Municipalities are grouped by geography, municipal type and 2004 enumerated population in the tables and bar graphs.

NORTH

Population	Municipality	2004 Population
< 5,000	Alberton Tp	980
	Armour Tp	1,241
	Armstrong Tp	1,265
	Assiginack Tp	765
	Atikokan Tp	3,172
	Baldwin Tp	570
	Barrie Island Tp	47
	Billings Tp	478
	Black River - Matheson Tp	2,796
	Blind River T	3,651
	Bonfield Tp	2,096
	Brethour Tp	153
	Bruce Mines T	58[illegible]
	Burk's Falls V	848
	Burpee and Mills Tp	330
	Callander M	3,157
	Calvin Tp	596
	Carling Tp	1,055
	Casey Tp	374
	Central Manitoulin Tp	1,742
	Chamberlain Tp	346
	Chapleau Tp	2,600
	Chapple Tp	806
	Charlton/Dack M	670
	Chisholm Tp	1,236
	Cobalt T	1,103
	Cockburn Island Tp	3
	Coleman Tp	531
	Conmee Tp	689
	Dawson Tp	572
	Dorion Tp	383
	Dubreuilville Tp	846
	Ear Falls Tp	943
	East Ferris Tp	4,249
	Emo Tp	1,186
	Englehart T	1,546
	Evanturel Tp	464
	Fauquier-Strickland Tp	666
	French River M	2,788
	Gauthier Tp	131

NORTH

Population	Municipality	2004 Population
< 5,000	Gillies Tp	505
	Gordon Tp	423
	Gore Bay T	799
	Harley Tp	526
	Harris Tp	491
	Hilliard Tp	227
	Hilton Beach V	173
	Hilton Tp	234
	Hornepayne Tp	1,273
	Hudson Tp	457
	Huron Shores M	1,632
	Ignace Tp	1,447
	James Tp	474
	Jocelyn Tp	246
	Johnson Tp	583
	Joly Tp	259
	Kearney T	731
	Kerns Tp	349
	Killarney M	433
	La Vallee Tp	1,002
	Laird Tp	997
	Lake of The Woods Tp	362
	Larder Lake Tp	753
	Latchford T	293
	Macdonald Meredith et al Tp	1,413
	Machar Tp	782
	Machin Tp	1,002
	Magnetawan M	1,197
	Manitouwadge Tp	2,687
	Marathon T	4,095
	Markstay-Warren M	2,666
	Matachewan Tp	366
	Mattawa T	2,114
	Mattawan Tp	97
	Mattice - Val Cote Tp	836
	McDougall Tp	2,510
	McGarry Tp	828
	McKellar Tp	885
	McMurrich-Monteith Tp	655
	Michipicoten Tp	3,211
	Moonbeam Tp	1,150
	Moosonee T	1,430
	Morley Tp	542
	Nairn and Hyman Tp	408
	Neebing M	1,969

NORTH

Population	Municipality	2004 Population
< 5,000	Nipigon Tp	1,815
	Nipissing Tp	1,557
	Northeastern Manitoulin & The Isl. T	2,315
	O'Connor Tp	726
	Opasatika Tp	310
	Papineau-Cameron Tp	904
	Perry Tp	1,929
	Pickle Lake Tp	362
	Plummer Additional Tp	625
	Powassan M	3,278
	Prince Tp	985
	Rainy River T	866
	Red Lake M	3,757
	Red Rock Tp	1,117
	Ryerson Tp	591
	Sables-Spanish Rivers Tp	2,943
	Schreiber Tp	1,313
	Seguin Tp	3,340
	Shuniah Tp	2,348
	Sioux Lookout M	4,464
	Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls Tp	681
	Smooth Rock Falls T	1,672
	South Algonquin Tp	1,194
	South River V	955
	Spanish T	740
	St. Joseph Tp	1,122
	St.-Charles M	1,280
	Strong Tp	1,289
	Sundridge V	875
	Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional Tp	407
	Tehkummah Tp	350
	Temagami M	799
	Terrace Bay Tp	1,889
	The Archipelago Tp	548
	The North Shore Tp	554
	Thessalon T	1,293
	Thornloe V	110
	Val Rita-Harty Tp	1,000
	White River Tp	889
	Whitestone M	728

NORTH

Population	Municipality	2004 Population
5,000 to 19,999	Cochrane T	5,457
	Dryden C	7,143
	Elliot Lake C	11,558
	Espanola T	5,079
	Fort Frances T	7,565
	Greenstone M	5,091
	Hearst T	5,174
	Iroquois Falls T	5,175
	Kapuskasing T	8,699
	Kenora C	13,807
	Kirkland Lake T	9,278
	Oliver Paipoonge M	5,749
	Parry Sound T	5,357
	Temiskaming Shores C	10,125
	West Nipissing M	12,874
20,000+	North Bay C	51,850
	Sault Ste. Marie C	72,779
	Thunder Bay C	102,617
	Timmins C	43,024

SOUTH

	Municipality	2004 Population
Regions & Former Regions	Durham R	504,395
	Greater Sudbury C	155,339
	Halton R	377,814
	Hamilton C	469,987
	Muskoka D	46,382
	Niagara R	397,191
	Ottawa C	745,367
	Oxford Co	95,103
	Peel R	933,447
	Toronto C	2,125,394
	Waterloo R	427,239
	York R	707,790
Counties	Bruce Co	60,310
	Dufferin Co	47,331
	Elgin Co	45,065
	Essex Co	163,413
	Frontenac Co	21,824
	Grey Co	83,878
	Haliburton Co	14,175
	Hastings Co	34,540
	Huron Co	57,131
	Lambton Co	122,352
	Lanark Co	49,991
	Leeds and Grenville UCo	62,245
	Lennox and Addington Co	34,890
	Middlesex Co	63,935
	Northumberland Co	71,212
	Perth Co	36,110
	Peterborough Co	50,498
	Prescott and Russell UCo	72,930
	Renfrew Co	79,368
	Simcoe Co	234,131
	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry UCo	61,265
	Wellington Co	75,272

SOUTH

Single-tiers	Municipality	2004 Population
< 10,000	Pelee Tp	278
	Prescott ST	3,634
	Gananoque ST	4,760
	St. Marys ST	6,169
	Smiths Falls ST	8,407
10,000 – 99,999	Pembroke C	13,179
	Brockville C	19,378
	Prince Edward County C	22,795
	Orillia C	28,096
	Stratford C	28,617
	Brant County	30,318
	St. Thomas C	31,546
	Quinte West C	39,724
	Haldimand County	41,072
	Belleville C	42,300
	Cornwall C	42,623
	Norfolk County	55,426
	Kawartha Lakes C	66,268
	Peterborough C	67,828
	Brantford C	79,991
	Guelph C	99,697
100,000+	Barrie C	100,825
	Chatham-Kent M	102,910
	Kingston C	107,594
	Windsor C	207,959
	London C	323,615

SOUTH

Lower-tiers	Municipality	2004 Population
<5,000	Addington Highlands Tp	2,099
	Adelaide-Metcalfe Tp	2,969
	Admaston/Bromley Tp	2,785
	Algonquin Highlands Tp	1,820
	Amaranth Tp	3,570
	Asphodel-Norwood Tp	3,623
	Athens Tp	2,809
	Bancroft T	3,511
	Bonnechere Valley Tp	3,278
	Brooke-Alvinston M	2,709
	Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan Tp	1,533
	Carlow/Mayo Tp	783
	Casselman V	2,971
	Central Frontenac Tp	3,903
	Centre Hastings M	3,663
	Dawn-Euphemia Tp	2,312
	Deep River T	4,072
	Deseronto T	1,604
	Dutton-Dunwich M	3,545
	Dysart et al Tp	4,731
	East Garafraxa Tp	2,059
	East Hawkesbury Tp	3,342
	East Luther Grand Valley Tp	2,529
	Enniskillen Tp	3,178
	Faraday Tp	1,397
	Front of Yonge Tp	2,444
	Frontenac Islands Tp	1,542
	Galway-Cavendish and Harvey Tp	4,266
	Georgian Bay Tp	1,988
	Greater Madawaska Tp	2,140
	Hastings Highlands M	3,519
	Havelock-Belmont-Methuen Tp	4,103
	Head, Clara and Maria Tp	232
	Highlands East M	2,681
	Horton Tp	2,470
	Howick Tp	3,554
	Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards Tp	2,300
	Lake of Bays Tp	2,515
	Lanark Highlands Tp	4,564
	Laurentian Hills T	2,693
	Limerick Tp	316
	Lucan Biddulph Tp	4,010
	Madawaska Valley Tp	4,186
	Madoc Tp	1,905
	Marmora and Lake M	3,511
	Melancthon Tp	2,470

SOUTH

Lower-tiers	Municipality	2004 Population
<5,000	Merrickville-Wolford V	2,627
	Minden Hills Tp	4,943
	Montague Tp	3,069
	Morris-Turnberry M	3,353
	Mulmur Tp	2,943
	Newbury V	382
	North Algona-Wilberforce Tp	2,611
	North Frontenac Tp	1,572
	North Huron Tp	4,860
	North Kawartha Tp	2,062
	Northern Bruce Peninsula M	3,522
	Oil Springs V	724
	Perth South Tp	4,175
	Petrolia T	4,870
	Point Edward V	2,091
	Shelburne T	3,886
	Southwold Tp	4,464
	Stirling-Rawdon Tp	4,448
	Tudor and Cashel Tp	572
	Tyendinaga Tp	3,524
	Warwick Tp	3,935
	Westport V	594
	Wollaston Tp	634

SOUTH

Lower-tiers	Municipality	2004 Population
5,000 to 9,999	Adjala-Tosorontio Tp	9,963
	Alfred and Plantagenet Tp	8,002
	Alnwick-Haldimand Tp	5,527
	Arnprior T	6,460
	Arran-Elderslie M	6,230
	Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh Tp	5,258
	Augusta Tp	7,265
	Aylmer T	6,288
	Bayham M	5,726
	Beckwith Tp	5,696
	Blandford - Blenheim Tp	7,127
	Bluewater M	6,506
	Brighton M	8,355
	Brockton M	9,351
	Carleton Place T	8,089
	Cavan-Millbrook-North Monaghan Tp	7,888
	Central Huron M	7,320
	Champlain Tp	8,336
	Chatsworth Tp	5,983
	Cramahe Tp	5,175
	Douro-Dummer Tp	6,449
	Drummond-North Elmsley Tp	6,288
	East Zorra - Tavistock Tp	6,947
	Edwardsburgh/Cardinal Tp	6,194
	Elizabethtown-Kitley Tp	9,631
	Georgian Bluffs Tp	9,854
	Goderich T	7,411
	Gravenhurst T	9,122
	Grey Highlands M	8,383
	Hanover T	6,664
	Hawkesbury T	9,447
	Huron East M	9,233
	Huron-Kinloss Tp	5,932
	Laurentian Valley Tp	8,801
	Leeds and the Thousand Islands Tp	8,743
	Malahide Tp	7,865
	Mapleton Tp	8,280
	McNab-Braeside Tp	6,520
	Meaford M	9,941
	Minto T	7,484
	Mono T	6,393
	Muskoka Lakes Tp	5,338
	North Dumfries Tp	8,604
	North Middlesex M	6,533
	North Stormont Tp	6,538
	Norwich Tp	9,954

SOUTH

Lower-tiers	Municipality	2004 Population
	Otonabee-South Monaghan Tp	6,274
	Penetanguishene T	7,961
	Perth T	5,739
	Plympton-Wyoming T	7,218
	Puslinch Tp	5,579
	Ramara Tp	8,631
	Renfrew T	7,603
	Rideau Lakes Tp	9,206
	South Bruce M	5,974
	South Huron M	9,636
	South-West Oxford Tp	7,417
	Southgate Tp	6,253
	Southwest Middlesex M	5,729
	Stone Mills Tp	6,724
	Tay Tp	9,232
	Tay Valley Tp	5,267
	The Blue Mountains T	5,747
	The South Bruce Peninsula T	7,331
	Tiny Tp	9,498
	Tweed M	5,153
	Wainfleet Tp	6,214
	Wellesley Tp	8,775
	West Elgin M	5,223
	West Perth M	8,722
	Whitewater Region Tp	6,192
	Zorra Tp	7,858
10,000 to 19,999	Bracebridge T	12,277
	Brock Tp	11,793
	Central Elgin M	11,954
	Clarence-Rockland C	18,603
	Clearview Tp	13,197
	Cobourg T	15,704
	Collingwood T	15,287
	East Gwillimbury T	19,243
	Erin T	10,340
	Essa Tp	16,103
	Essex T	19,078
	Greater Napanee T	13,373
	Guelph/Eramosa Tp	10,636
	Hamilton Tp	10,170
	Huntsville T	15,142
	Ingersoll T	10,512
	Kincardine M	10,763
	King Tp	18,354
	Kingsville T	19,276
	Lambton Shores M	10,612
	Lincoln T	19,555

SOUTH

Lower-tiers	Municipality	2004 Population
10,000 to 19,999	Loyalist Tp	12,694
	Middlesex Centre Tp	14,183
	Midland T	15,993
	Mississippi Mills T	11,279
	Niagara-on-the-Lake T	13,661
	North Dundas Tp	10,212
	North Glengarry Tp	10,288
	North Grenville M	12,732
	North Perth T	11,577
	Oro-Medonte Tp	17,983
	Owen Sound C	19,811
	Pelham T	15,262
	Perth East Tp	11,636
	Petawawa T	15,492
	Port Colborne C	18,003
	Port Hope M	14,542
	Russell Tp	12,042
	Saugeen Shores T	11,207
	Severn Tp	11,200
	Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield Tp	15,833
	South Dundas Tp	10,000
	South Frontenac Tp	14,807
	South Glengarry Tp	12,307
	South Stormont Tp	11,920
	Springwater Tp	15,466
	St. Clair Tp	14,582
	Strathroy-Caradoc Tp	18,056
	Thames Centre M	12,073
	The Nation M	10,187
	Thorold C	17,646
	Tillsonburg T	13,522
	Trent Hills M	11,739
	Uxbridge Tp	17,603
	Wasaga Beach T	11,766
	Wellington North Tp	10,469
	West Grey M	11,242
	West Lincoln Tp	11,746
	Wilmot Tp	15,019
	Woolwich Tp	17,833

SOUTH

Lower-tiers	Municipality	2004 Population
20,000 to 39,999	Amherstburg T	20,604
	Aurora T	37,495
	Bradford-West Gwillimbury T	20,501
	Centre Wellington Tp	22,484
	Fort Erie T	27,698
	Georgina T	36,597
	Grimsby T	20,484
	Innisfil T	26,979
	LaSalle T	25,483
	Lakeshore T	29,347
	Leamington M	25,210
	Milton T	36,267
	New Tecumseth T	24,371
	Orangeville T	23,481
	Scugog Tp	20,367
	Tecumseh T	24,415
	Whitchurch - Stouffville T	20,417
	Woodstock C	31,766
40,000 to 99,999	Ajax T	74,907
	Caledon T	49,740
	Clarington M	65,902
	Halton Hills T	48,948
	Newmarket T	62,148
	Niagara Falls C	75,670
	Pickering C	83,381
	Sarnia C	70,121
	Waterloo C	91,412
	Welland C	47,161
	Whitby T	93,756
100,000+	Brampton C	312,719
	Burlington C	148,471
	Cambridge C	107,418
	Kitchener C	178,178
	Markham T	202,781
	Mississauga C	570,988
	Oakville T	144,128
	Oshawa C	136,686
	Richmond Hill T	124,740
	St. Catharines C	124,091
	Vaughan C	186,015

List of Web Sites

The following web sites contain useful supplementary information.

Ministry of Municipal Affairs

Visit the home page of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and click on "Municipal Performance Measurement Program" for information on the program. Includes archives.

www.mah.gov.on.ca

Association of Municipal Managers, Clerks and Treasurers of Ontario

AMCTO serves those in professions directly related to municipal government. AMCTO promotes expertise relevant to the skills, knowledge and teamwork required to foster administrative excellence in municipal government.

www.amcto.com

Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO)

The Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) works with and for municipal governments. AMO's traditional activities include inter-government relations and policy development, information gathering and disseminating on all issues affecting municipalities.

www.amo.on.ca

Click "More on AMO" and "Ontario Municipalities" for a list of municipalities by region, county and district.

Corporations Supporting Recycling (CSR)

CSR is a Canadian, not-for-profit, private sector organization that works with all levels of government, particularly municipalities, as well as non-government organizations and other industry groups to help develop sustainable municipal recycling and waste diversion systems.
Click on "GAP" for generally accepted principles. These principles were used to measure municipal waste flow for the solid waste performance measures.

www.csr.org

Municipal Finance Officers Association of Ontario (MFOA)

MFOA is the professional association of municipal finance officers in the Province of Ontario. MFOA promotes the interests of its members in carrying out their statutory and other financial responsibilities by initiating studies and sponsoring seminars to review, discuss and develop positions on important policy and financial management issues.

www.mfoa.on.ca

Ontario Centre for Municipal Best Practices (OCMBP)

The Ontario Centre for Municipal Best Practices is a partnership, formed in 2002, between the Association of Municipalities of Ontario and the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs. The Centre researches, identifies and posts best practices on its web site.

http://www.municipalbestpractices.ca/home.asp
http://www.amo.on.ca//AM/Template.cfm?Section=What_s_New5

Ontario Good Roads Association (OGRA)

The Ontario Good Roads Association represents the transportation and public works-related concerns of all municipalities and many of the First Nations communities of Ontario. For over 100 years, this association has aided municipalities in their efforts to provide efficient and effective transportation systems.

http://www.ogra.org/home.asp

Ontario Municipal CAO's Benchmarking Initiative (OMBI)

The Ontario Municipal CAO's Benchmarking Initiative is a partnership project to push for service excellence in municipal government. Participating municipalities are working together to identify and share performance statistics, operational best practices and to network in a spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship to push for even greater successes.

http://www.ombi.ca/index.asp

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